FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARMY DAILY COMMENTS ON NATO, U.S. REARMAMENT EFFORTS

AU031137 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 31 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Maria Neykova article: "A Trip With Long-Range Targets"]

[Text] The tremendous danger concealed in the U.S. plans to station medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the correct evaluation of this fact are putting to the test the realism, statesmanlike wisdom and simple common sense of the ruling circles in the NATO member-countries. The United States is not standing idle and is exerting a strong pressure on its NATO allies.

David Aaron, U.S. deputy assistant for national security affairs, is presently touring a number of European capitals: Rome, Bonn, Brussels, the Hague and London. The visit has not been widely reported by the Western press and news agencies. This scant coverage of the visit is not due to the fact that David Aaron's rank is so insignificant, but to the secrecy of his mission. His trip does not need to be publicized but, on the contrary, needs to be hushed up.

David Aaron's European trip is the first practical step taken by the United States in response to the new Soviet initiatives. This, precisely, is a negative answer to that portion of the Soviet proposals contained in Leonid Brezhnev's speech, delivered on 6 October 1979, which expresses the readiness to cut down on the quantity of medium-range nuclear arms stationed in the western part of the Soviet Union, as compared with the presently existing quantity of such arms, provided that no additional arms of this type are positioned in the territories of Western Europe. The schedule of the U.S. "traveling salesman" had to be strictly observed by West European public opinion, because he was carrying no less than "the advertising material" for the "Pershing II" and the "cruise missile" systems. This "advertising material", precisely, was brought by Aaron to those countries in which the United States would like to station its missiles. This partially explains the speed and the pressure exerted by the United States. The other reason for Aaron's European trip is the forthcoming NATO Council session, which will discuss the stationing of the new U.S. missiles. In connection with Aaron's visit the London DAILY TELEGRAPH stated as follows; "President Carter would very much like the NATO group engaged in nuclear planning to adopt a decision when it gathers in The Hague for a meeting scheduled for November 1979." In this case the NATO member-countries' ministers, who will meet in Brussels in December 1979, will not be expected to discuss questions of principle but only the "details concerning the stationing and purchase" of the new missiles.

Last, but not least, U.S. pressure is linked to the fact that the parliaments of each of the 5 preliminarily selected countries will have to approve the plan on the stationing of missiles on those countries' territories.

"A maneuver"--this is what President Carter chooses to call the new, concrete step of the Soviet Union aimed at taming the armaments race--a race which involves so many unpredictable dangers--and this is what he calls the efforts aimed at expanding the process of detente in the military sector as well. The U.S. President uses this term only because the new Soviet initiative drastically contrasts with the aggressive plans of the NATO strategists, especially the U.S. militarists. Carter uses this term because the Soviet step is obstructing the U.S. militarists' intentions to change essentially the strategic situation on the European Continent by stationing new U.S. nuclear missiles on West European territory, a measure which the U.S. militarists are trying to describe as "modernization" and as "complementary armament."

Hence, the efforts to discredit the Soviet initiative and hence--the refusal to give a serious answer to this initiative. However, deeds and deeds alone have always been and will always be the only criterion upon which future generations will base their evaluations of words.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS CELEBRATE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

AU052011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Nov 79 AU

[Summary] The 62d anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution was celebrated by Bulgarian soldiers and officers of the Sofia Garrison at the Central Club of the People's Army in Sofia tonight.

"The celebration was attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; by Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Allied Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army; by Col Valeriy (Zenagov), USSR military, air force and navy attache, accredited to the Soviet Embassy in Sofia; as well as by military attaches of fraternal socialist countries."

Col Docent Stoyan Penkov read a report on the Great October Revolution.

Festive meetings devoted to the Soviet revolution anniversary were also held tonight in Varna, Burgas, Stara Zagora, Sliven, Blagoevgrad, Mikhaylovgrad and Pleven, as well as in many other towns and villages of our country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GREECE'S RALLIS

29 October Statement

AU292040 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 29 (BTA)--"Relations between Bulgaria and Greece are excellent but there are still possibilities to develop them further and make them closer. This was the goal of my visit; this underlay the talks I had here with foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, with prime minister, Mr Stanko Todorov, and with deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Andrey Lukanov", said Mr Yeorios Rallis here today to the newsmen upon the closing of Bulgaro-Greek talks.

He informed that he held long talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, at which it was stated that Bulgaro-Greek relations are harmonious and certain decisions were taken concerning their further promotion.

Underlining that each country, small as it may be, can contribute to the establishing of a climate of understanding, Minister Rallis pointed again at Bulgaro-Greek relations as model relations and expressed desire that their example will be followed by other countries. "If followed, peace in Europe and the world will become a reality to remain unchanged by anything", added the Greek foreign minister.

"I can reiterate here that our relations with Bulgaria are characteristic with cooperation and understanding", he went on to say. "Naturally, differences exist because you belong to one social system and we to quite another. However, our two leaders, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, succeeded in finding our common grounds for understanding and this understanding in principle. This common language is used by us, aides, me and my colleague Minister Mladenov".

Mr Rallis pointed out that at this moment nothing divides Bulgaria and Greece. Except for some minor problems, which he felt will be found a solution and which are too insignificant, compared to things that divided the two countries before. "The important thing which I would like you to understand which is understood by the Greek people is that, despite the adverse legacy of the past, we succeeded in achieving such an excellent stage of understanding. I hope and wish the other countires, who had their own divisions in the past, will follow us," stressed the Greek foreign minister.

"I hope and trust that this cooperation of ours will not be disrupted by anything in the future," concluded Mr Rallis.

Joint Communique

AU021831 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Oct 79 p 1, 2 AU

[Joint Communique on the visit of Yeoryios Rallis, Greek foreign minister, to Bulgaria 27-30 October]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Yeoryios Rallis, minister of foreign affairs of the Hellenic Republic, paid an official visit to Bulgaria from 27 through 30 October 1979.

The Greek foreign minister was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He also was received by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The two foreign ministers conducted official talks which were held in the atmosphere of mutual respect, understanding and trust that are in keeping with the friendly feelings between the peoples of the two countries.

The two ministers discussed the state of Bulgarian-Greek relations and the prospects for their further development and also exchanged views on international problems of mutual interest.

In the first place, the two ministers emphasized that the meetings and talks between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, have contributed much to the comprehensive development of the bilateral cooperation. Emphasizing the conclusion drawn between the two states leaders that relations of durable friendship and stability have been built between Bulgaria and Greece, the two foreign ministers agreed that these relations are major factors for strengthening the climate of peace and fruitful, beneficial cooperation in the Balkans.

Emphasizing with pleasure that the mutual visit and talks between the representatives of the two countries at various levels are useful for a favorable development of bilateral relations, the two ministers reaffirmed their desire to contribute to their further strengthening and expansion.

Special attention was devoted to the cooperation in the economic sphere. The significance of "the coordinated trends toward the further development of the economic cooperation between the people's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hellenic Republic up to 1985" were noted as regards the dynamic and harmonized development of Bulgarian-Greek economic relations, particularly following the introduction of new forms for long-term cooperation, delivery of complex projects and establishment of joint enterprises in various spheres. The two foreign ministers reaffirmed the two countries' interest in implementing as soon as possible the measures included in the document.

In compliance with the "coordinated trends" and on the basis of the proposals made so far, the two sides reaffirmed their engagement to sign an agreement on mutually utilizing the Mesta River waters before the end of 1979. For this purpose the two ministers agreed to continue the talks in the near future in Sofia at a level of competent deputy ministers.

Emphasizing the great importance of the cultural and scientific ties for a better understanding between the two friendly peoples, the two foreign ministers were pleased to note the successful fulfillment of the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation.

The foreign ministers of the two countries voiced their firm determination to make all efforts for turning the Balkan Peninsula into an area of peace and of mutually beneficial cooperation. They expressed the common belief that a development of good-neighborly relations is in keeping with the interests of all countries in this peninsula and also serves the cause of peace in the Balkans and in Europe. They also agreed to continue stimulating the development of such relations. In this connection, they agreed to encourage the bilateral and multilateral cooperation on issues of mutual interest among the Balkan countries in such concrete spheres as transportation, communications, telecommunications, power supply, environmental protection and veterinary controls.

The two ministers of foreign affairs emphasized the major role of the CSCE, connected with strengthening peace and cooperation in the whole of Europe, and reaffirmed their determination to work for the complete implementation of the Final Act by all countries participating in the CSCE. They expressed the hope that the 1980 Madrid meeting of the representatives of the countries participating in the CSCE will be held in a constructive spirit and will contribute to the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Emphasizing the need for expanding and deepening detente, the two ministers reaffirmed their government's determination to make constant efforts for making detente a lasting and stable process.

The two sides voiced themselves in favor of complementing detente with measures in the military sphere too. In this connection, they expressed support for the initiatives directed toward halting the arms race. They also voiced their support for general and complete disarmament in the sphere not only of the conventional but also of the nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control. They also supported the idea of the convening of a world disarmament conference.

The two ministers emphasized that the USSR-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons is a major step along the path toward limiting the arms race and will substantially contribute to strengthening world peace and security.

The two ministers also emphasized their countries, determination to make efforts to sign a world treaty on the non-use of strength in international relations.

While discussing the Vienna negotiations on reducing armaments and armed forces in central Europe, the two ministers emphasized the need for an early achievement of a mutually acceptable agreement based on observing the principle of not endangering the security of any country, including the countries enjoying special status at the talks.

During the talks, views on the situation in Cyprus also were exchanged. The two sides emphasized that the solution of the Cyprus problem is of particular importance for peace and security in this area and this can only be achieved through peaceful means. On the basis of respecting the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alinement of the Republic of Cyprus, they reaffirmed their adherence to the appropriate UN General Assembly and UN Security Council's resolutions and stressed the importance of the UN role in resolving the Cyprus problem.

The two ministers expressed concern over the dangerous situation that is continuing in the Middle East. They agreed that a full, just and lasting solution in the Middle East can be achieved after the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, after the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine--including their right to have a fatherland of their own--and after guaranteeing the existence of all countries in this area.

Noting the major UN role in maintaining world peace and security and also in developing comprehensive cooperation among the peoples, the two ministers emphasized the need for further strengthening and raising its effectiveness, which must be built on the basis of strictly and steadily observing the UN Charter and of strictly fulfilling its decisions.

The foreign ministers of the two countries expressed confidence that an ascending development of Bulgarian-Greek relations in all spheres will continue in the future in the interest of the two neighboring peoples and in the interest of peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe.

Yeoryios Rallis, minister of foreign affairs of the Hellenic Republic, invited Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official visit to Greece. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of this visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Sofia, 30 October 1979.

GUINEA-BISSAU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU052010 Sofia BTA in English 1940 GMT 5 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Nov 5 (BTA)--A delegation of high-ranking party workers from the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) visited Bulgaria from October 28 through November 5, 1979, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The party officials from Guinea-Bissau were made familiar with the experience of the Bulgarian Communist Party in socialist construction and the management of the national economy.

The delegates were received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, who acquainted them with the key tasks the party and people were urgently working on in the construction of the advanced socialist society and in the peaceful foreign policy of the communist party and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The delegation had meetings at the BCP CC, at the State Planning Committee, at the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communists' League, at the Central Cooperative Union and at the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

The guests from Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde toured the county of Khaskovov where they saw many industrial and agricultural sites.

The delegation left the country today.

HUSAK GREETS ARAB SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

AU051420 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, 2 November, CTK--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent the participants in the World Conference of Solidarity With the Arab People, which is being held in Lisbon, a greetings message which says: "On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and of all Czechoslovak people, and also in my own name I send you, the participants in the World Conference of Solidarity With the Arab People, ardent greetings and wishes for the complete success of your negotiations.

The deep crisis in the Middle East, evoked by the many years of imperialist-Zionist aggression, has lain heavily on the peoples in this area for decades and is also the cause of the tragic fate of the Arab people of Palestine. This state of affairs is making the Middle East an extremely dangerous hotbed of tension, representing a grave threat to world peace. The peoples of Socialist Czechoslovakia are resolutely in favor of a just solution of the situation in the Middle East, in keeping with the rights of the people of the Arab countries, a solution that is the only way of eliminating this hotbed of tension. The prerequisite of this is the withdrawal of the aggressor's forces from all occupied Arab territories; the materialization of the Palestinian Arab people's rights of self-determination, including the right to create their own independent state; and the insurance of the independent existence and peaceful development of all states in this area. We are convinced that, in the fight for their national rights under the PLO's leadership, the Palestinian people will win.

At this time, when the Arab people are undergoing a difficult phase in their fight and are forced to face new complications and threats of aggression, the origins of which lie in the alliance of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction, the Czechoslovak people want to express in this way their firm solidarity with the Arab people's just struggle. We are convinced that it is possible to frustrate the enemies' intentions by erecting against them a united wall of all progressive and democratic forces in Arab countries, and if the Arab people conduct their fight in cooperation and alliance with the revolutionary forces throughout the world, which find firm support in the countries of the socialist community. I trust that your conference's negotiations and results will significantly contribute toward creating this union of forces to resolutely oppose the plotting of imperialism and Zionism and promote a just settlement in the Middle East. I wish you complete success in these efforts.

HUSAK GREETS ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ON STATE HOLIDAY

AU051450 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, 31 October, CTK--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent Chadli Benjedid, secretary general of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the following greetings message on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian Revolution:

"On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the Algerian people's armed fight against the colonizers, I send you, the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party, the government and all people of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria sincere greetings and congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, and in my own name.

"The Czechoslovak people vividly remember the courageous struggle of the Algerian people, who arose on 1 November 1954 to fight the hated colonizers' tyranny and who made enormous sacrifices in the fight for their national and social liberation. The victory won in this fight enabled your country's people to take the road of building a new society in their fatherland. The victorious revolution in Algeria strengthened the African peoples' struggle for freedom and for the liquidation of all vestiges of colonialism and exploitation. During the years of its independent existence, revolutionary Algeria has achieved significant successes in bringing about progressive socioeconomic changes, in developing national economy, culture and the people's education, and in consolidating the socialist orientation of the country's development in the interests of the broad working people's masses. The role of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in the fight against imperialism and reaction and for the peoples' freedom and independence is significant, as is its contribution to the common efforts of progressive and peace-loving forces for consolidating peace and international security in the world.

"The Czechoslovak people, who for centries had carried on a struggle for national and social liberation, stood firmly on the side of the Algerian people from the very beginning of their just national liberation struggle and granted them all-round support and assistance in their fight. As far back as 1956 we welcomed in our country the Algerian people's representative and set up a branch of the National Liberation Front. We are sincerely glad at the successes that are being achieved by the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and by its people under the National Liberation Front's leadership in building a new, socially just society and in implementing the principles anchored in the national charter of the Algerian Revolution.

"We highly appreciate the fact that the traditional relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation are developing between the CSSR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, between the Czechoslovak and the Algerian people. I am convinced that these relations will continue to successfully develop for the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Algerian people and in the interests of the unity of all forces acting against imperialism and the reaction, and for peace, national independence and social progress in the world. "On the day of this significant anniversary I wish you, esteemed comrade, as well as all Algerian people further successes in realizing the conclusions of the Fourth Party Congress and in the endeavors aimed at the further advance of your country along the lines of national independence and socialist orientation."

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, Central Committee Politburo member of the National Liberation Front and prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, a congratulatory telegram on his country's state holiday. On the same occasion Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, Central Committee Politbureau member and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

COMMENTARY ON FOUR-POWER WEST BERLIN AGREEMENT

AU021915 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Vitezslav Havlicek commentary: "A Plan That Did Not Come Off"]

[Text] On Monday--based on his right as the supreme representative of one of the signatories of the quadripartite agreement--French President Giscard d'Estaing visited West Berlin. The visit as such would not be interesting if it were not for events preceding it, events that show that sometimes even seemingly little things have their significance.

When preparing the French president's recent visit to the FRG, certain political circles--as the West German and the West Berlin press indiscreetly revealed--tried to put a visit to West Berlin on his FRG trip's agenda. This did not happen--despite the pressure from all possible quarters. The French supreme representative undertook the visit to West Berlin on a different date, independently--taking a direct flight from Paris. He not only refused to make a stopover in Bonn, but also refused the offered accompaniment on the federal chancellor on this journey.

He could not do anything else if he did not wish by his course to contradict his own worlds praising the importance of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin for the relaxation of tension and the stabilization of the political atmosphere in Europe. If one speaks about the full observance of the quadripartite agreement, one must not forget that one of the agreement's fundamental elements is the principle that West Berlin is not a part of the FRG and must not be administered [rizen] by it.

Those who did not want reconciliation with the postwar arrangement of Europe confirmed--among other things--in Helsinki, and those who are trying to impair equilibrium have been trying to refute this principle from the very beginning of the quadripartite agreement's validity. To do this, they are misusing anything that comes in handy, including among other things also the visits of official foreign guests who let a stay in West Berlin be put on the agenda of their FRG visits, and thus play into the hands of those who--at variance with the quadripartite agreement--would like to transform West Berlin into one of FRG laender. Their intention did not come off this time. Thus the West Berlin bourgeois press is at least trying to extend the validity of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin--at variance with its text--also to the GDR capital. This move also is nothing new but is just an attempt to provoke.

KABRHELOVA, DELEGATION RETURN FROM OVERSEAS TOUR

LD021444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The official delegation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, led by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CRCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the union; returned to Prague today. At the invitation of women's organization's the delegation had visited Greece, Syria and Jordan.

KAREL HOFFMANN PRESENTS AWARD; HAVLIN ATTENDS

LD021440 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today in Prague presented the Order of Labor to Hana Ruzickova, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Education and Science. Present was Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The high state distinction was awarded to Comrade Ruzickova by the president of the republic on the occasion of her birthday and in recognition of many years of political activity. A congratulatory letter from the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions was handed over to Comrade Ruzickova together with the distinction.

PRAGUE CPCZ COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ROLE OF SOCIALIST YOUTH

AU021218 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Oct 79 p 2 AU

["RP"-signed report: "Solicitude for the Young Generation: Session of the Prague CPCZ City Committee"]

[Summary] "At yesterday's session the Prague CPCZ City Committee discussed the preparation and organization of festivities and the development of working activity on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. The results of implementing the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee and the city party conference concerning solicitude for the young generation were also on the agenda. The session was attended by V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. It was opened by A. Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee."

This year's celebrations of the Great October and the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, which will culminate in the organization of the "Days of Moscow" in Prague, will inaugurate the celebrations of our republic's jubilee. The Prague party organization will mobilize the working people to fulfill the plan of the last year of the 5-year plan, in order to welcome in a dignified manner next year's jubilee.

The members of the city committee also stressed the significance of all-round solicitude for the young generation because children and young people up to 35 years of age make up approximately one-half of Prague's inhabitants. They critically assessed the activity of commissions for youth work, of some organizations of the Socialist Youth Union and of some other institutions. The party organization is striving to create conditions for the young people to be able to even better apply their knowledge, assertiveness and progressive ideas.

Since 1974, up to the end of June 1979, 34,836 people were accepted as party candidate members; 86 percent of them were young people up to the age of 35. "But the less positive aspect of that is the fact that some of them have been crossed out from the list of candidates again because of insufficient participation in party life and for other reasons. Far too many young communists, especially in engineering and in the construction and transportation sectors are not active in the Socialist Youth Union." The session stressed the importance of improving the quality of political-educational work with youth. It is also necessary to be more flexible in responding to the citizens' suggestions and ideas. The city committee outlined the paths toward increasing political influence on, above all, apprentices, students and young people in industrial enterprises. The assistance extended to the organizations of the Socialist Youth Union is to become more effective. "Comrade V. Bilak also took the floor during the debate and spoke about some topical questions of party policy."

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ALBANIA--At the close of trade-political talks between a CSSR delegation and a delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at Zbraslav Castle, a protocol was signed on the exchange of goods and payments for 1980. The protocol was signed by A. Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade on behalf of the Czechoslovak side; and by the head of the Albanian delegation M. Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade. On the basis of the protocol the CSSR will export to Albania mainly trucks, rolled stock, dental appliances and equipment and various consumer goods. Next year Albania will supply to the CSSR iron-nickel ores, asphalts, chrome ore and various agricultural products. At the close of the talks the head of the Albanian delegation was received by A. Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

HERRMANN SPEAKS AT NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION

Peace, Disarmament in Europe

AU020950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Report on GDR National Council of National Front Session: "Our Voice and Deed for the Berlin Initiative: Now Comprehensive Dialogs in Residential Areas, House Communities and in Each Family: What Is Involved Is the Basic Problem of our Times; Strengthening the GDR Is our Common Concern; To Thwart the NATO Plans"]

[Excerpt] Decisions of a Worldwide Significance Have Ripened

In his speech at the 26 October National Council Session, Joachim Herrmann pointed out that currently the time has grown ripe for decisions of worldwide political significance for peace and European security. "The problem involved is continuation of the policy of detente or exacerbation of the international situation, halting the arms race and effective measures for disarmament or another round of the arms spiral with all the ensuing dangerous consequences that threaten the peoples' peace."

For us the decision is clear, he underscored. It was reaffirmed at the festive event on the 30th GDR anniversary by Leonid Brezhnev's peace proposals submitted to the world public and by Erich Honecker's peace initiative. The speaker assessed the jubilee of our republic as an historic event. It has become a great success for all of us, for the international prestige of our socialist fatherland, for its peace policy, and for its economic, cultural, and social capability, he stressed. It was an impressive evidence of the international prestige and refulgence of our state, of its role in the anti-imperialist struggle and in the struggle for peace. The preparation and organization of the 30th anniversary became a truly impressive display of the achievements of socialism on German soil. The speaker underscored that the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress have been further implemented in all spheres of social life. All of us have been coshapers and witnesses of events which will live forever in the annals of our republic. Cordial gratitude and high recognition for that is owed to the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, to the citizens of all classes and strata.

"The significant days of our jubilee have convincingly corroborated the fact that the founding of the GDR was a turning point in the history of our people and of Europe," Joachim Herrmann pointed out. The 30 year-old history of the GDR is the history of its struggle for peace for 3 decades. Through the Soviet Union's new peace initiative, announced by Leonid Brezhnev, Berlin has once more become the symbol of socialism's desire for peace." The peoples are aware of the worldwide importance of the Soviet Union's peace proposals and to anyone attempting to distort the truth we can only say: There is no avoiding the facts." Worldwide approval of those proposals proves the extent to which they fully agree with the peoples' vital interests. They are being regarded as a great opportunity to permanently safeguard peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, to complement political detente by military detente, to halt the arms race and to make the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social system the norm of international relations. The call from Berlin is an expression of the fact that the Soviet Union is the main force in the struggle for peace, that socialism and peace are one. It is primarily through the efforts of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community that much as been achieved in the seventies to consolidate detente and peace.

Now when it is important to secure what has been achieved, NATO's dangerous plans must cause serious concern. They are a serious attempt to destroy the existing approximate military balance. They would torpedo the process of detente on the European Continent. "The peoples are faced with the question: To be or not to be."

Joachim Herrmann took issue with the lie of an alleged "threat from the East," worn thin over 6 decades, and asked: "Is it a threat if the Soviet Union proposes to reduce, in its western territories, the number of nuclear weapons carriers? Who feels threatened if the Soviet Union unilaterally decides to withdraw 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and a certain amount of other military technical equipment from the GDR? Who can feel threatened if peace is given another chance?"

The speaker underscored that currently the international power balance has fundamentally changed in favor of socialism these days. Those who strive for another war can do so only at risk of their own downfall. It is not being overlooked that the circle of realistically thinking and acting forces in the NATO states, who have positively assessed the Soviet peace proposals and demand that they be seriously discussed, is growing. At the same time, however, the speeches and deeds of reactionary forces, not the least in the FRG, show that they fear for the implementation of their plans and therefore are trying to slander the Berlin peace initiative. They speak of an "unbearable pressure."

To Free Mankind From the Arms Race

"He who is an advocate and proponent of the imperialist arms race must be weighed down by any peace proposals as if by a nightmare. But it is a 'pressure' which the peoples certainly will tolerate. If our 'pressure' produces an affect it safeguards the existence of all mankind." The fact is decisive for the present and future that mankind can be freed from the burden of the arms race. It is important to create the proper prerequisites so that mankind can always live together in its natural form of existence, in peace. "We will tell anyone who attempts to sweep the recent Soviet peace proposals from the table with terse, meaningless words which scorn the facts quite openly: To not consider the Berlin proposals implies the resumption of the arms spiral and thus gambles with the existence of mankind," Joachim Herrmann stressed.

"At the junction of the two social systems, on the border of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, a particular responsibility rests on the GDR in the great struggle for halting the arms race and detente, in the struggle for peace." In that context he recalled what Erich Honecker stated in his speech on behalf of the party-state leadership on the 30th anniversary of the GDR: Many questions related to the present and future depend on the further normalization of relations between the two German states. The GDR's readiness for it exists. We see a definite opportunity to solve a number of issues which will result in further progress for securing peace and disarmament. What is needed by the citizens of both the GDR and the FRG is not the deployment of medium range missiles in the West European NATO states but cooperation between the two German states on problems of disarmament and in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. Some of the things now happening in the FRG may serve that purpose but others that we hear about leave doubts, Joachim Herrmann pointed out.

The GDR Is Ready To Make Its Contribution

Securing peace is and remains the most important of all problems about which the citizens of each country will call their governments to account.

The GDR is ready within the framework of the concerted peace concept of the socialist community of states to make its specific contribution to disarmament and detente, to the further implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Today in the West he who speaks of humanity must be ready to create effective prerequisites for halting the arms race. He who advocates preparations for war and boycotts peace initiatives costs doubts on his credibility as an "advocate of humanitarian concerns" before the world public.

"In view of the situation and the chance offered by the new peace initiative of tne Soviet Union and the socialist community of states, we want to raise our voice from this meeting of the National Council of the GDR National Front to emphatically express our people's desire for peace." Everybody here is responsible for peace with both his voice and deeds. From this National Front National Council session we appeal to all GDR citizens: Let us powerfully declare our will for disarmament and the continuation of detente. Let us unite our forces to put an end to the arms race, to secure peace. We propose that an appeal be issued from our meeting to the citizens of our country to express with their signatures their profound desire for peace. Let us conduct, for that purpose, a comprehensive dialog about disarmament and peace with everyone in residential areas, inhouses and in families." What is important is million fold political talks and the understanding of the fundamental problem of our times: Securing and preserving peace."

"Upon the stable foundations of our social development and the increased international positions of the GDR, we are able, filled with optimism and with enhanced vigor, to work on the implementation of the decisions of the 9th SED Congress for the benefit of our people," Joachim Herrmann pointed out. "We are doing it in the firm alliance of the forces united in the National Front, with all men of good will. We are certain that our call will elicit a great response among the GDR population. Millions of people will manifest by their signatures! we need peace and we want it for us and for all peoples."

More on Speech

DW291400 East Berlin Voice of the GDR in German 1216 GMT 26 Oct 79 DW

[Excerpt from speech by Joachim Herrmann, SED Central Committee member, at the meeting of the National Council of the National Front in Berlin on 26 October--recorded]

[Text] We created a state in which workers and peasants will exercise their power forever and they will always know how to protect and defend it. In our republic human rights, the right to a job, education, recreation and health not only are constitutional principles but matter-of-course realities that have existed for decades. All of this underlines that in the 30 years of work for the building of socialism our country has become an acknowledged and respected factor of peace and social progress. The 30-year history of our state at the same time is also the history of its 3-decade-long struggle for peace.

This joint striving also met with high appreciation at the festive meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR when Leonid Brezhnev announced from the rostrum that this new peace initiative of the Soviet Union that is moving the entire world. Berlin, the capital of our workers and peasants state, has again become the symbol of socialism's desire for peace.

The peoples are aware of the worldwide importance of the Soviet Union's peace proposals, and to anyone attempting to distort the truth we can only say: There is no avoiding the facts. Compared to the present stand, the Soviet Union is ready to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear arms carriers stationed in the western areas of the Soviet Union, but of course only under the prerequisite that no additional medium-range nuclear arms carriers will be deployed in Western Europe. The Soviet Union reiterates that it will never deploy nuclear weapons against those states that renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not station them on their territory.

In agreement with the leadership of the GDR and after consultations with the other member states of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union decided to unilaterally reduce the strength of Soviet troops in central Europe. Within the next 12 months up to 20,000 Soviet military personnel, 1,000 tanks as well as a certain amount of other military equipment will be withdrawn from GDR territory. The Soviet Union comes out for further confidence-building measures in Europe. Among other things, it is ready to achieve agreement that the announcement of upcoming military maneuvers, as envisaged by the Helsinki Final Act, be announced earlier in advance and for forces of 20,000 men instead of 25,000 as before.

On the basis of reciprocity the Soviet Union is also ready to limit military exercises to between 40,000 to 50,000 men. What a signpost for a road toward secure peace--the only perspective for mankind! What an alternative to NATO's long-term armament plans, which for the peoples entail the danger of being plunged into the abyss of a nuclear inferno. We agree with the progressive forces of all continents that concrete and constructive actions for peace are at stake now. In this spirit organizations and movements all over the world, the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the participants of the World Conference of War Veterans and Resistance Fighters in Rome, people of the most different ideologies and creeds, and politicians of all shades have manifested their support for the Berlin peace initiative.

We are united with the struggle of communist and workers parties in Western Europe which becomes manifest in the passionate demand made by the secretary general of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais, that the defense of peace requires public opinion comment and the mobilization of all people of good will.

In view of the situation and the chance offered by the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states we want to raise our voice from this meeting of the National Council of the National Front so as to emphatically express our people's desire for peace. The safeguarding of world peace cannot be a matter for diplomats and experts only. Everybody here, with his voice and with his deed, is responsible for peace. From this meeting of the National Council of the National Front we appeal to all citizens of the GDR, express in a powerful manner our will for disarmament and the continuation of detente, unite our forces for putting an end to the arms race, and for the safeguarding of peace.

We propose that an appeal be issued from our meeting to the citizens of our country to express with their signatures their deep desire for peace. The voice of our country, the voice of any individual carries weight. Let us have a comprehensive dialog with all people in housing areas, in the homes and families on disarmament and peace. We are sure that our call, that the declaration of will of the GDR, will have a great repercussion among the people of the GDR. With their signatures millions will manifest that we need peace and we want it for us and all peoples. We are firmly determined to utilize all our forces to this end. We are certain to achieve this lofty goal. [prolonged applause]

HONECKER TO VISIT ETHIOPIA, PDRY IN MID-NOVEMBER

LD052056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A GDR party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, will visit Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] in mid-November. Erich Honecker and the party and state delegation he will lead have been invited by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, and by 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council.

HONECKER GREETS ALGERIAN LEADERS, PEOPLE

AU022150 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front; date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the SED Central Committee, GDR State Council, and people as well as on my own behalf I extend to you, the members of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria the most cordial greetings and congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the opening of the national liberation struggle.

This date is highly evaluated in the GDR. The proven friendship and firm anti-imperialist solidarity among our peoples was, after all, founded at that time when the Algerian people embarked on the heroic and self-sacrificing struggle for their national liberation from the yoke of colonialism.

Today our two states are linked by many years of comradely cooperation based on the common ideals and interests in the struggle for peace, international security, detente and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racialism.

Let me express the confidence that the friendly cooperation between the GDR and the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria will continue to further develop and deepen dynamically and comprehensively on the basis of our common aims and interests, for the benefit of the two peoples and for social progress.

Permit me to wish you, very esteemed Comrade Chadli Benjedid, best health and creative vigor and, through you, the friendly Algerian people new successes in their peaceful building work.

LEADERS REPLY TO BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AU051040 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers and GDR people we express our most cordial gratitude for your fraternal greetings on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR.

Your high evaluation of the successes achieved by the GDR working people under the SED leadership fills us with sincere happiness.

We fully share your opinion that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our parties, states and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism has reached a high level. We are confident that our relations will further comprehensively develop and strengthen in the spirit of the September 1977 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Be confident that the GDR will further contribute to implementing the coordinated foreign policy of the fraternal socialist countries for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community as well as for strengthening peace, security and cooperation.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria new successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress on further constructing the developed socialist society, as well as health, constructive energy and personal happiness.

CONSULAR TREATY CONCLUDED WITH VIETNAM

AU031544 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Hanoi dispatch]

[Summary] On Wednesday [31 October] "Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], received Dr Herbert Krolikowski, GDR state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, for friendly talks."

Le Thanh Nghi appreciated the good, comprehensive development of the relations between the GDR and the SRV and expressed the sincere gratitude of the party-state leadership and of the SRV people for the constant solidarity and extensive support rendered by the GDR.

"On the same day Dr Herbert Krolikowski and Nguyen Co Thach, state secretary and SRV special delegate for foreign affairs, signed a consular treaty between the GDR and the SRV. Dr Herbert Krolikowski is visiting Hanoi for consultations at the invitation of Nguyen Co Thach.

"Central to the comprehensive exchange of opinions and experiences were problems of the further development of the friendly relations between the GDR and the SRV as well as topical international problems. Dr Krolikowski reaffirmed that the GDR will also in the future stand in solidarity at the SRV's side in its just struggle against the hegemonistic and imperialist pressure and for peace and security in eastern Asia.

"It was noted in the talks that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the SRV are successfully developing on the basis of the agreements between the two party-state leaderships and of the treaty of friendship and cooperation of 4 Decmeber which signed during the visit of the GDR party-state delegation under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

"A plan concerning measures for further cooperation between the GDR and SRV foreign ministries was agreed upon for the 1980-81 period."

COMMENTARY ON ISRAELI ACTIVITIES IN FRG PRISONS

AU021500 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 79 p 2 AU

["W-E" Commentary: "Dirty Triangle; BND, CIA and Israel's Agents"]

[Text] From time to time news emanates from FRG prisons which surpasses any horror film. Thus for example the mysterious circumstances surrounding the death of Stammhein Prison inmates are still vivid in the memory. Now press reports tell of Israeli secret service agents, who, together with agents of the FRG's BND had free admission to Straubing prison near Munich. With threats and drugs they tried to force PLO members imprisoned there for political reasons to murder other PLO members.

Obviously the PLO fighters have resisted the pressure put on them by the agents. One of them who had been exposed to blackmail attempts was "found dead" last week. Was he forced to commit suicide by the FRG Israeli spy community? Or has a "recalcitrant" witness of the prosecution in matters of secret service practices been eliminated?

It is also suspected that the Israeli Secret Service has been active in other prisons and camps in the FRG. The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE called similar activities by the American secret service, the CIA, "an established fact."

A prison differs from an underworld hangout at least by the fact that it is guarded by armed state servants. Thus only one who has a legitimate state-granted right to do so may enter or leave. In the case of the Israeli agents in Straubing, the Bavarian provincial government used the worn pretext that they had been asked to participate "as interpreters." Seen in that light, the Bavarian capital of Munich is not an El Dorado for agents, but merely a center for translating activities.

Other activities of the FRG secret services now also appear in a new light. The snooping and surveillance practices against GDR citizens of the BND and the so-called Constitutional Protection Service are merely a friendly translating assistance--from German into the Bavarian or Rhenish dialects.

BRIEFS

SUGAR BEET HARVEST REPORT--Sugar beets have been harvested on seven-tenths of the area under that crop so far. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 79 p 1 AU]

WARSAW NOTES 'CAUTIOUS HOPE' TOWARD COMECON-EEC RELATIONS

LD021132 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The negotiation to normalize relations between Europe's two economic integration groupings--COMECON, comprising 10 socialist countries, and the EEC, encompassing 9 West European states--have been going on now for some 6 years, with numerous interruptions and postponements. It does, however, seem that the next round of talks, which opens shortly, may bring tangible progress. Here now is our "panorama" comment:

The COMECON 10 have a population of 435 million and represent one-third of the world's manufacturing potential. The common market 9, as they stand at present, account for 260 million persons and 17 percent of the world industrial product. In terms of trading potential, the advantage is on the side of the Common Market. The West Europe nine also have in many areas a technological advantage as well, counterbalanced by the huge mineral resources of the socialist countries' community. This differentiation is one of the reasons why trade has spiralled by more tham 3.5 times in the 9 years from 1970-78, among the countries of the two groupings.

The principal barrier to normalizing relations between COMECON and the EEC is that COMECON would like to see a wide framework of cooperation which would pinpoint areas of joint activities--economic forecasting, statistics, protecting the natural environment, the flow of economic information. This, as COMECON sees it would lead to a joint approach on the most urgent contemporary problems--energy and raw materials.

It is within such a framework that the individual countries of the two groupings would conclude practical agreements. The Common Market sees these matters in a different light, reserving the right of the organization as a whole to negotiate with the individual member states of COMECON, leaving an overall agreement to deal with relatively minor technical issues. This would be an unacceptably luxurious situation, with the EEC bringing its full force and potential to bear against individual states much weaker by themselves than the whole West European nine. Indeed, an expansion of the nine's competence has made it difficult and often impossible for trade agreements to be concluded between individual countries of the two groupings.

Such a standpoint is unacceptable in the light of the final document of the 1975 European Cooperation and Security Conference, which the members of both groupings signed, for this document speaks of the need to overcome and eliminate all barriers to the expansion of European economic cooperation, in the comprehension that this would consolidate the positive processes under way in Europe and erect the foundation for a modern structure of international coexistence.

This comprehension is now increasingly visible in the West and it is this which has aroused cautious hope for success of the next round of negotiations.

JABLONSKI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO MEXICO, COSTA RICA

LD021434 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Henry Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, returned to Poland this afternoon after his official visit to Mexico and Costa Rica. He was met at Warsaw Airport by members of the highest party and state authorities, with Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

Communique on Mexico Visit

AU021920 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct 79 p 2 AU

["Joint Communique" issued in Mexico City on the 25-30 October state visit to Mexico by Polish State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski]

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and his wife paid a state visit to Mexico on 25-30 October 1979 at the invitation of Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States.

During the visit the two statesmen held comprehensive talks in an atmosphere of sincere cordiality, complete understanding and mutual esteem.

On the Polish side the talks were attended by Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology; Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejczak; Maciej Wirowski, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers and members of the Council of Ministers; Edmund Boratynski, head of the State Council Chancellery; Marian Dobrosielski, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jozef Klasa, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Mexico; Antoni Karas, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy; Stanislaw Urbanczyk, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry; and Jan Woloszyn, first deputy chairman of the trade bank.

On the Mexican side the talks were attended by foreign minister Jorge Castaneda; Jose Andres de Oteyza, minister of patrimony and industrial development; Minister of Commerce Jorge de la Vega Dominguez; Emilio Mujica Montoya, minister of communications and transport; Fernando Solana Morales, minister of public education; Mauel Tello, undersecretary of state for foreign contacts in the Ministry of Foreign Relations; and Daniel Galan, Mexican ambassador to Poland.

The chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and the president of Mexico comprehensively discussed the issues of Polish-Mexican mutual relations and profoundly analyzed the state and prospects of those relations. They expressed their satisfaction with the present development of the relations and cooperation between the two countries. They reviewed the implementation of Polish-Mexican accords and agreements and stated with satisfaction that they provide an increasingly more extensive treaty basis for the development of Polish-Mexican relations. They stressed their resolve to continue to comprehensively develop and tighten bilateral relations, especially in the political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical spheres in the spirit of the traditional friendship between the two nations.

The two sides noted that the present state of trade exchanges is inconsistent with the political resolve and economic potentials of the two countries and decided to take the necessary measures to more extensively use the opportunities provided by the complementary natures of the two countries' economies.

The measures should result in increased mutual trade and in the diversification of its structure so that it can be trebled in the mid-eighties compared with the present state.

As for economic cooperation, both sides agreed that it could be greatly developed in spheres such as mining, mainly coal mining; the maritime economy, the machine, sugar, sugar, chemical-pharmaceutical industries; and railroad car construction.

Taking into account the rapid development of the Polish and Mexican economies, both sides resolved to encourage their economic organizations to establish the necessary contacts in order to promote industrial cooperation and to launch joint investment projects.

In order to ease and stimulate the mutual economic exchanges and cooperation the sides agreed that it is necessary for their banks to set in motion suitable fiscal schemes.

At the same time, in order to obtain a better knowledge of their mutual potentials and needs they will support promotion activities provided for by the cooperation accord signed between the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and the Mexican Institute of Foreign Commerce in October 1976. In that connection, they expressed their satisfaction with the decision to send a Mexican trade mission to Poland in 1980.

The two sides agreed that the third session of the Polish-Mexican Mixed Commission will be held in Warsaw in the first 6 months of 1980. In the period before the session both sides will do their best to finalize the agenda and to prepare specific accords.

The chairman of the State Council and the president of Mexico expressed their satisfaction with the conclusion on economic and industrial cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and Mexico and noted that it will help tighten and strengthen the bonds between the two countries.

The chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and the president of Mexico stressed with particular satisfaction the very good development of cultural relations between their two nations and noted that the program adopted by the mixed committees for cultural, scientific and technical exchanges will make possible the further extension of the exchanges in question.

The two sides paid particular attention to an analysis of the international situation and noted the convergence of their views on the basic issues of the present world.

They stressed the importance they attach to the consistent application of the UN Charter principles, especially the equal sovereignty of states, respect for all nations' right to self-determination and independence, the territorial integrity of states, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, the ban on the use or the threatened use of force in international relations and respect for the sovereign rights of each state over its natural resources.

Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman of the Polish People's Republic, listened with great sympathy to President Jose Lopez Portillo's penetrating concepts concerning the world energy plan, which the Mexican statesman extensively discussed. The chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic expressed his country's great interest in Mexico's proposals, noting that Poland will make its creative contribution to the implementation of the idea.

Evaluating the current problems that constitute a threat to world peace, the two sides expressed the conviction that only lasting peace creates the necessary conditions for guranteeing mankind's further socioeconomic progress. They reaffirmed the two countries' readiness to make further efforts in the United Nations, and other world forums in order to strengthen peace, to deepen the process of international detente and to eliminate armed conflicts in the world. In that connection the president of Mexico expressed his praise for the Polish initiative on educating societies which was adopted by the 33d UN General Assembly as a declaration.

The chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic informed the president of Mexico of the importance, attached by Poland to the CSCE, the CSCE Final Act and, particularly, to the delcaration of principles in interstate relations. He also discussed the measures taken by Poland to insure the continuation of the process initiated by the CSCE. The two statesmen expressed their common hope that the complete implementation of the Final Act will further benefit Europe and will make a favorable impact on other region of the world as well.

The two sides share the view that it is urgently necessary to take specific and effective measures in order to put an end to the nuclear and conventional arms race and to continue efforts aimed at universal and total disarmament in keeping with the recommendations of the special UN General Assembly session on 30 June 1978.

The two sides declared themselves decidedly for the convening of a world disarmament conference and for intensifying the work of the Geneva Disarmament Committee. They also stressed the importance of partial disarmament measures. In that context they noted the importance of efforts at self-control and curbs in using and transferring certain conventional arms in Latin America and at insuring the success of the negotiations concerning reductions in the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and the president of Mexico also shared the view that it is necessary to intensify negotiations on nuclear disarmament and to strengthen the measures seeking to ban nuclear tests, restrict the quantitative and qualitative nuclear armaments and eliminate all kind of mass annihilation weapons.

The two sides recognized their own contributions to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Poland was the first to put forward the idea of atom-free zones and Mexico was greatly instrumental in bringing about the treaty banning nuclear weapons from Latin America.

The two sides agree that the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons must be maintained and stressed the importance for the efforts in this regard of the second conference, which will be held in August 1980, to review the nonproliferation treaty. In that context the two sides expressed their common view that it is necessary to insure the indispensable conditions for the states that have no nuclear weapons and are signatories to the treaty to be fully able to partake in nuclear research and technologies in keeping with article four of the treaty. The two sides also declared themselves for strengthening the present international instruments so that the states possessing the necessary resources in that regard may maximally assist the states without nuclear weapons in buying the installations, materials, and scientific and technological information concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the conclusion by the USSR and the United States of the SALT II treaty and their hope that the treaty will soon become valid, and will favor other disarmament negotiations and the start of negotiations for the SALT III accord, which will provide for specific measures to curb armaments.

The two statesmen exchanged views on the urgent need to establish a new international economic order and stressed the expediency of further efforts to implement that order in accordance with the charter of the economic rights and duties of states.

The two sides stressed that the fourth Havana conference of the chiefs of state and government of the nonalined countries had proved that the nonalined movement plays an important role in the struggle for peace and international cooperation.

The two sides agreed that the application of the right to self-determination is of particular importance and topicality for Latin American countries. In that context they welcomed the Nicaraguan people's victory and renewed their support of the government of national reconstruction.

At the same time, they stressed the importance of the Panama Canal treaties and appealed for an end to the economic blockade of Cuba.

The two statesmen expressed the conviction that the comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict can be achieved only in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions, with the participation of representatives of all the sides concerned and through the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienabnle rights.

The two sides expressed the conviction that their talks and accords constitute an important contribution to the development and strengthening of the relations between the two countries.

The president of Mexico told the chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic that he was greatly satisfied with the visit.

The chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic expressed his profound gratitude for the warm reception offered to him and the Polish delegation by the Mexican nation and government. He invited President Jose Lopez Partillo to pay a state visit to Poland at a convenient date. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

REPORT ON THIRD WORLD STRUGGLE AGAINST COLONIALISM

LD051518 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 November, PAP--The sovereign right of the Third World countries to their natural resources is the subject of an article printed by INTERPRESS agency. Excerpts:

Big monopolies are penetrating nearly every spot of the Third World showing great ability of adapting to new conditions when the latter hold a promise of high profits. According to the data of the United Nations, the Third World countries get one third of direct foreign investments coming from the sixteen most highly developed capitalist countries.

The strongest attack launched by large corporations is aimed at the natural resources that are so greatly needed in the age of scientific and technological revolution. Manpower is very cheap in the developing countries and their governments interested in the flow of foreign capital offer [as] a rule tax reductions and other facilitiations. Apart from that international monopolies prey on the difference in the currency exchange rates. In effect, as UN data prove, the profits transferred from the developing countries in the 1960-1970 decade nearly doubled. This trend, according to the same data, is expected to stay in the next few years. It is expected that in 1980 profits transferred from these countries will attain 25,000 million dollars.

The concerns, therefore, are aiming at controlling if not the entire economy of a given country then at least some of its sectors. Apart from the effort to gain maximum profits they are striving to maintain the Third World countries' economic dependence on the West as only that guarantees to the monopolies the continuation of their splended interests in the Third World.

Many developing countries, above all those which have embarked upon the non-capitalist road of development, are trying to resist that. It is done most frequently through nationalization of foreign companies. According to UN data between 1960-1974, 875 acts of nationalization of foreign enterprises were recorded in 60 countries of the Third World. Such "states within states" have been liquidated as the Anglo-Romanian Petroleum Company, Union Miniere, ITT (in Ethiopia) and dozens of others.

Nonetheless, struggle against neocolonialism is very hard. In some sectors it shows regression, in others it records partial progress which only after many years bring more lasting effects. Despite all that, the balance sheet of the Third World countries' encounters with neocolonialism, and above all with foreign companies exploiting their natural resources, is positive and arouses optimism. And though the new economic order is still far from becoming reality it is a [words indistinct] cannot be evaded or eradicated, INTERPRESS article says in conclusion.

U.S. GRANTS $500 MILLION CREDIT FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

LD052234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The United States has granted to Poland, for fiscal year 1979-80, credits for the purchase of agricultural products worth $500 million. This sum comprises government credits and bank credits guaranteed by the U.S. Government. The trade exchange in the agricultural products' sector occupies an important place in Polish-American economic relations. In implementation of the existing long-term agreement Poland has been buying grain and fodder on the American market on credit for a number of years. The current credit and other purchases of this kind are necessary considering the severe grain harvest shortfall in Poland.

JAROSZEWICZ THANKS BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN FOR AWARD, MESSAGE

For the TASS report on the messages from P. Jaroszewicz, Polish Council of Ministers chairman, to L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and to A.N. Kosygin, CPSU Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman, thanking them for the award the Order of Friendship of Peoples and for the greetings from the USSR Council of Ministers on the occasion of his 70th birthday, as published in PRAVDA on 27 October, see the Eastern Europe section of the 6 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

GIEREK DISCUSSES CONGRESS GUIDELINES IN BIELSKO

AU312150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 29 October presentation of the order of the banner of labor to the city of Bielsko-Biala; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpt] The Party Expresses All the People's Interests and Aspirations

EDWARD GIEREK SAID THAT THE COMING EIGHTH PARTY CONGRESS WILL SUM UP THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PAST 10 YEARS AND WILL OUTLINE FURTHER ACTIVITIES. WE HAVE PUBLISHED THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S CONGRESS GUIDELINES, WHICH CONTAIN PROPOSALS FOR THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT IN THE COMING 5 YEARS. NO POLE CAN AFFORD TO BE INDIFFERENT TO THOSE MATTERS. THE PARTY EXPRESSES THE INTERESTS AND ASPIRATIONS OF ALL THE PEOPLE AND DRAWS ON THEM FOR ITS STRENGTH.

THE SUPPORT OFFERED FOR ITS PROGRAM BY THE WORKERS CLASS AND BY THE WORKING PEOPLE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS CONSTITUTES THE ONLY MANDATE THAT ENTITLES THE PZPR TO PLAY ITS LEADING ROLE IN POLITICAL LIFE AND IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION. THAT IS WHY WE ATTACH SUCH GREAT IMPORTANCE TO INSURING THAT THE PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION IS EXTENSIVE IN ITS RANGE. ALL PARTY BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS MUST CAREFULLY MONITOR AND PAINSTAKINGLY ANALYZE SUGGESTIONS, PROPOSALS AND JUSTIFIED CRITICISM FROM PEOPLE AND USE THEM IN THEIR PROGRAMS AND IN CURRENT ACTIVITIES.

The congress guidelines provide for the continuation of the present socioeconomic strategy, which has proved its worth in the present decade. As throughout the entire period of post-December [December 1970] policy, our major tasks will continue to be consistent improvements in our people's working and living conditions and efforts to insure favorable existence for each Polish family.

The implementation of those tasks, however, requires certain changes in the performance of the entire national economy, E. Gierek said, because of the more difficult external and domestic conditions which have confronted us for many years now and which we have come to expect. We make no secret of the obstacles and difficulties along our road to development and of the existing disproportions and backlogs. The guidelines are quite explicit in that regard. We have carefully analyzed the development of the world situation. We want to reasonably and feasibly plan the rate of our development, taking into account all conditions.

We Must Achieve Higher Standards of Economic Management

We tell you openly: None of us will find matters easy, but we must not give up our basic goals. That means that we must be more effective in economic management AND THAT WE MUST ACHIEVE CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS IN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT; IN WORK ORGANIZATION AND DISCIPLINE; IN USING BUSINESS ACCOUNTING; IN CUTTING PRODUCTION COSTS; IN REDUCING CONSUMPTION OF MATERIALS AND ENERGY; AND IN FOSTERING THRIFT IN THE SPHERE OF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN EVERY JOB AND HOUSEHOLD.

ONLY IN THAT WAY WILL WE BE ABLE TO FULLY USE THE GREAT PRODUCTION POTENTIAL CREATED IN THE SEVENTIES AND OUR COUNTRY'S RAW MATERIAL RESOURCES AND OBTAIN BETTER INDUSTRIAL AND FARMING RESULTS.

Edward Gierek stressed the need for better economic management and said that it was possible in every respect. Besides, that is the only way.

I am convinced, he said in conclusion, that during the nationwide precongress discussion people will respond to the problems facing the country and will support, reinforce and enrich the guidelines' proposals for solving those problems. Our people's unity around the party's program is the main source of all achievements of the Polish People's Republic. That unity enables us to boldly face the future and to favorably develop our country.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION ACCORD WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Ante Zelic, president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications of the SFRY, has visited Poland at the invitation of Mieczyslaw Zajfryd. The two ministers discussed problems of the present manifold Polish-Yugoslav cooperation in transportation, the prospects for further cooperation in intensifying international freight and scientific-technical cooperation. They also examined the issues of the more rational use of electric energy and liquid fuels. On 25 October the two ministers signed an accord between the governments of the Polish People's Republic and the SFRY on long-term transportation cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Oct 79 p 8 AU]

REPORTAGE ON TITO DELEGATION VISIT

Ceausescu, Tito Talks 2 November

AU022100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 2 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/11/1979--Official talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito began at the Palace of the State Council on Friday, November 2.

Participating in the talks are:

For Romania--Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., prime minister; Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P.; Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Yugoslav Joint Commission for Economic Collaboration; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of foreign affairs, other Romanian officials.

For Yugoslavia--Petar Stambolic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, chairman for Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav-Romanian Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation, other Yugoslav officials.

The talks occasioned--this time too--an open, fruitful exchange of opinions on the present and future concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on the further expansion on multiple planes of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations as well as on a wide range of problems of international life, of the communist and workers' movement.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a warm, friendly salute to Comrade Josip Broz Tito on behalf of the party and state leadership, of the whole people. Comrade Josip Broz Titothanked vividly for the invitation extended to him to visit Romania, for the particularly warm reception, for the friendly feelings he perceived from the very first moment of his arrival in Romania.

The two party and state leaders considered that the meeting was a remarkable moment in the rich history of the esteem, friendship and collaboration relations between the two parties, countries and peoples. The two party and state leaders informed each other on the progress of socialist construction in Romania and Yugoslavia.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito noticed with deep satisfaction that during that period elapsed since their last meeting in Belgrade in November 1973, fresh successes have been scored, on basis of the understandings concluded, in the development of the fraternal collaboration established between the two parties, states and peoples. Over this period, continuously improved were their relations in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other spheres of activity, grounded on fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, of comradely assistance.

Appreciating the high level of collaboration, understanding and confidence between Romania and Yugoslavia, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito also underlined that the growing economic potential of the two socialist, neighbour and friend countries, as well as their development plans for the next years create favourable premises for the more intense promotion at an ever higher level of the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration. Both sides expressed their wish to intensify the long-term economic cooperation, especially by increasing and diversifying cooperation and specialization in production, the joint building of other industrial objectives, by materializing cooperation ventures on their markets. They decided to pay greater attention to studying the possibilities deriving from the complementarity of the two economies in amplifying the setting up of special bodies to this purpose. They considered that there are all conditions to give fresh impulse to their relations in science, technique, culture, art, education, information and tourism.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito reaffirmed their determination to strengthen even more the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia--an essential factor in developing Romania-Yugoslav friendship and collaboration--to expand exchanges of experience and opinions in most varied domains of the construction of socialism to all important problems of the struggle for socialism, progress and peace. They also decided to intensify the contacts between the representatives of parliaments and governments of all-country, county and towns bodies, between the enterprises and the citizens of the two countries.

They expressed their conviction that the continuous deepening of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations, which is an example of fruitful collaboration between two socialist neighbour states, is to the benefit and welfare of the two countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, in the interest of the general cause of peace and socialism.

The talks are taking place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding and reciprocal esteem which characterize the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Bucharest Dinner Held

LD022013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1857 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and secretary general of the RCP, gave a formal dinner in honor of president of the SFRY and president of the LCY Josip Broz Tito in the building of the State Council in Bucharest. Present at the dinner were all the Yugoslav and Romanian personalities who have been taking part in the official Yugoslav-Romanian talks. At the dinner, which proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, presidents Ceausescu and Tito exchanged toasts.

Ceausescu's Toast for Tito

LD022015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1802 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Toast by President Ceausescu at dinner in honor of SFRY President Tito in Bucharest on 2 October]

[Text] [no dateline given] Dear Comrade Tito, dear friends and comrades.

First of all I would like to express my particular joy over meeting with you again, dear Comrade Tito, and extend to you with all my heart warm greetings and a welcome to Romania.

The Romanian people greet you with the most profound sentiments of respect and esteem and as an old and close friend.

It also affords me satisfaction to express the feelings of warm comradely friendship which the Romanian people have for the fraternal nations of Yugoslavia and to give a high appraisal of the important successes which the nations of Yugoslavia, with you at their head, are achieving in the socioeconomical progress of their homeland and the construction of a new order.

We are particularly satisfied with the development of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our countries, parties and nations. The meetings and talks which we have held together have always ended in fruitful results, through which cooperation between the RCP and the LCY and between Romania and Yugoslavia has strengthened. Our governments have operated jointly, and still do so, in a spirit of understanding and cooperation, for the realization of our agreements. In particular I would like to stress, with satisfaction, the good results which are being realized by the large Djerdap-1 hydroelectric power station, which we built together, and the successful progress of work on the construction of the new hydroenergy and navigation system of Djerdap-2, as well as cooperation in other spheres of activity.

I would like to express the conviction that our latest meeting and the talks which we have begun will open up even wider prospects for relations between our parties and countries, stimulating the implementation of existing agreements and the completion of other official affairs concerning cooperation, which is in the interests of our nations.

We have also begun a broad exchange of views on international questions and on ways of strengthening cooperation between our countries in the world arena. The present international situation is certainly complex and contradictory and presents a picture of powerful confrontations between the aspirations of nations to live in freedom, security and peace and aspirations toward the continuation of imperialistic politics, domination, interference and diktats. This reality makes increasingly close cooperation among nations more necessary than ever before with a view to preventing the further deterioration of the international situation and with a view to promoting the new politics of equality and relaxation.

I would like to stress with satisfaction the fruitful cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia in the realization of these fundamental goals of the modern world.

We attach great importance to the development of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, and we are strengthening solidarity with the developing countries and nonalined countries and the young states which have started along the path of independent development. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 3 November carries on pages 1 and 3 the 1,200-word toast by President Ceausescu. The SCINTEIA version adds at this point: "We expand relations with developed capitalist countries and all countries on the basis of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states and mutual advantage."]

We do everything we can for the development of cooperation between all the Balkan states, the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, friendship and good-neighborliness, without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, in the interests of all nations of this region and with a view to security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Romania resolutely urges the solving of all controversial problems between states through peaceful means, negotiation, and the complete renunciation of the use of force and military means, which can threaten world peace.

Deeply concerned over the continuation of the situation of tension in the Middle East, we consider it necessary to strengthen efforts in the direction of a political comprehensive solution to this conflict, the reaching of a just and lasting peace which should lead to the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the solution of the problem of the Palestinian nation, including the formation of their own independent state, and the guarantee of independence and sovereignty for the state of this region.

The halting of the arms race and the transition toward specific measures of disarmament, primarily nuclear, constitute a vital demand by the progress of mankind. The guarantee of security for all states should be achieved not by an increase in armament but by its reduction and the reduction of military budgets and troop forces.

We devote the utmost attention to the question of the liquidation of the state of being undeveloped. We hold the view that the removal of great differences in the economic and social development of states and the establishment of a new international economic order based on equality and justice responds to the interests of all states, including the developed countries, and the cause of peace and world stability. For this reason we attach great importance to good preparations for the special session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1980.

The resolution of complex problems faced by mankind calls for democratization of international relations, equitable participation by all states in international life, in particular by small and medium-sized countries, developing and nonalined countries which represent the great majority of peoples of the world and which are directly interested in promoting political independence, cooperation and peace. It is our particular assessment that nonalined countries, in cooperating increasingly closely among themselves, can play a significant role in the promotion of the policy of independence and respect for the right of peoples to free development, in overcoming the policy of military blocs, in the constructive settlement of international problems. We believe that the United Nations which provides the relevant framework for the participation of all countries in international life should play a more significant role.

Dear Comrade Tito, I am deeply convinced that the agreements which we will reach during our talks will consolidate even more the cooperation and joint activity of our parties and peoples both at the bilateral level--in the interest of socioeconomic progress of Romania and Yugoslavia--as well as on the world scene in the struggle for the promotion of the cause of progress, relaxation and general peace.

It is with this conviction that I raise my glass: To friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples; to well-being and prosperity of the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia; to your health, dear Comrade Tito; to the health of other Yugoslav friends and all comrades who are present here!

Tito's Toast for Ceausescu

LD022031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Toast by President Tito at Bucharest dinner on 2 October]

[Text] [no dateline given] Dear Comrade Ceausescu, dear comrades and friends,

We are very pleased at being again in your midst in neighboring socialist Romania.

We hear your warm words of welcome and see the expressions of friendship shown to us today by the citizens of Bucharest as fresh confirmation of our two countries and our peoples being permeated by the same sentiments of friendship, closeness and mutual respect.

I would like to stress also on this occasion that the relations between our two countries and our two parties are truly exemplary. Their significance is also of a broader nature because they also represent a specific contribution to stabilization, trust and closer cooperation in Europe, in particular in this part of the world. That which we have achieved so far, as for instance Djerdap I and Djerdap II, represents today a symbol of equitable good-neighborly cooperation.

Yugoslavia attaches great significance to the development of its relations with its neighbors on the same principled basis. We believe that this policy of good-neighborliless has no alternative, neither here where we are nor anywhere else in the world, if peace, security and cooperation are truly desired. The further successful development of comprehensive Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation in many spheres represents the long-term interest of our peoples and is the natural expression of their friendship. Our nationalities in Romania and the Romanian nationality in Yugoslavia, as a positive and constructive factor of mutual rapprochement, consolidation of trust and understanding have an important place in this.

I am pleased, Comrade Ceausescu, to be able to stress your valuable contribution to the development of friendly cooperation between our two countries and parties. I am sure that this time we will be unanimous in our desire to continue to systematically promote this cooperation. I avail myself of this opportunity to express our sincere satisfaction with the great achievements which Romania, with you at its head, has achieved in socialist construction, in the consolidation of its economic power, and in the interest of a better life of its citizens. What is ahead of you is an important event in the country's development--the 12th Congress of the RCP. We wish you much success in the work of this the most significant gathering of Romanian communists.

Our country and our League of Communists consistently respect the right of every country and every party to decide in a sovereign manner on their policy and on their cooperation with other countries and parties. We are all the more convinced that the communists of Romania will determine the guidelines which insure the further comprehensive ascent of socialist Romania and its successful cooperation with socialist and other countries.

Dear friends, the fragile process of detente continues to encounter many obstacles and difficulties. Existing crises are still not being resolved. The arms race continues. We are witnesses to the policy of foreign interference and interventions. World economic problems weigh most heavily on the insufficiently developed countries and are making international relations as a whole considerably difficult. Because of all this, today more than ever before it is evident that a peaceful settlement of all disputes and conflicts and the construction of truly democratic and equitable relations between all states and peoples represent the imperative of our times. It is by these ideals and goals that the policy of nonalinement which serves the interests of entire mankind and its more secure future and general progress is inspired. This policy received powerful affirmation and fresh incentives at the recent summit conference of nonalined countries.

I would particularly like to stress the significance of the meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Madrid next year. I consider it necessary that we do everything possible in order that we might contribute, through joint efforts of all countries, to the consolidation of detente, in particular in such a sensitive and important sphere as is the problem of disarmament and the creation of greater trust between peoples and states.

I am deeply convinced that a close cooperation between nonalined, socialist and other countries is imperative. A constructive change of political and economic relations in Europe and in the world cannot be the result of agreements by narrow groups of states but calls for the broadest equitable participation of all countries. This also represents the way to overcome existing barriers in the world. This again implies that linking-up and cooperation be based on the widest general interests and that these interests be placed above those which are linked with more narrow groupings or regions. In this connection I believe that existing cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania at the international level as well as cooperation between the LCY and RCP in the workers' movement might have been successful and might have served broader interests precisely because it has proceeded from the broad joint aspirations toward peace, security and promise.

In conclusion I would like to express once again my pleasure at this meeting of ours and about our stay in neighboring Romania. I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to say that I am especially pleased that it has been precisely at this time in the general international situation that we have been given the opportunity and have been invited by President Ceausescu and the Romanian Government to come here. Our talks which have been very good until now are taking place in an atmosphere of the best mutual trust and, of course, our meeting here, the meeting of the Yugoslav and Romanian delegations, will be, in my opinion, yet another contribution to our efforts to preserve peace in Europe and to contribute as much as possible to peace in the entire world. Thank you.

3 November Talks

LD031834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest--Presidents Tito and Ceausescu this morning continued their talks which began yesterday, the first day of the official friendly visit of the Yugoslav president to Romania. During today's 2-hour talks the two presidents carried out an exhaustive and extensive exchange of views on a large number of topical international issues of mutual interest.

It has been learned that in the course of this open and exhaustive exchange of views between the two presidents, a strong accent was placed on the need to strengthen detente as a universal process embracing all regions of the world and all spheres of international relations along with the equitable participation of all countries. Pointed out in this sense was the special need and significance of disarmament, both nuclear and conventional, and the need for initiatives leading to the consolidation of international trust. It was also pointed out that at present immense resources are still spent on arms and that this is certainly not the way to preserve and insure peace and stability in the world.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu spoke in particular about Yugoslavia's significant role in the nonalined movement, and he stressed that the movement has affirmed itself strongly in international relations as a significant independent factor. In this connection, the Romanian president stressed in particular the role and contribution made by President Tito to the successful work and results of the sixth summit of the nonalined in Havana.

Speaking about the results of that conference, he assessed them as great for the consolidation of the positive processes in international relations, such as the further strengthening of the relaxation of international tension, affirmation of the democratic processes in relations among states and settlement of major economic issues, in particular the issue of the development and struggle for the new international economic order.

In the talks the two presidents also referred to other topical international issues. During the exchange of views on crisis hotbeds in the world today, the need was stressed to resolve all disputes exclusively by means of negotiations, without foreign intervention, pressures or outside interference.

During the talks Presidents Tito and Ceausescu also exchanged views on cooperation in the Balkans, and in this context both sides expressed their interest in and readiness for the further consolidation of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkan Peninsula on the basis of equality, independence, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference which, it was assessed, represents a significant contribution to security and peace in Europe and in the world.

Also in their talks today the two presidents assessed in particular the present degree of all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania. At the same time the need was pointed out for further promotion of cooperation in the economic field and, in this context, the need for coordination of joint approaches on third markets.

The talks were held in a very cordial, friendly and working atmosphere, as was the private luncheon which President Ceausescu gave in honor of President Tito. Members of the Yugoslav delegation who had arrived with President Tito and members of the top Romanian leadership were also at the luncheon.

Further Details on Talks

AU031706 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and LCY president, continued today in Bucharest. The new round of talks was devoted to examining key aspects of topical issues of the international political life and highlighted the high degree of identity between the Romanian and Yugoslav viewpoints on the issues discussed.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito reiterated the adherence of our countries to the goals of security and cooperation in Europe and emphasized the need to fully implement the Helsinki Final Document provisions and to thoroughly prepare for the 1980 Madrid meeting so as to insure that it can give new impetus to cooperation between European states and particularly that it can lead to concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament.

The two presidents expressed the determination of Romania and Yugoslavia to act to develop bilateral and comprehensive relations between Balkan countries and to turn this region into an area of peace and cooperation in which the spirit of friendship, trust, good-neighborliness and cooperation in most varied fields should prevail, as a concrete and important contribution to building European security. In this respect, they stressed the importance of politically resolving the Cypriot problem, on the basis of observing the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, so as to insure peaceful coexistence and cooperation between the two communities.

At the same time, the two sides stressed that Romania and Yugoslavia firmly speak out for strengthening the course toward detente and cooperation; resolving all contentious interstate problems exclusively through peaceful means and negotiations; and completely renouncing the use of force and military means. They reasserted the solidarity of Romania and Yugoslavia with the peoples of Rhodesia and Namibia and with the majority people of South Africa in the struggle against the racist and apartheid policy and for freedom and independence.

The two presidents emphasized the particular importance attained by our countries to eliminating underdevelopment, removing the big economic and social gaps between states and establishing a new international economic order based on equality and equity, which can insure the faster progress of all countries, particularly lagging ones, and the world economic stability.

Likewise, they pointed out that a key requirement for insuring the prosperity of all nations and the very existence of humanity is the need to halt the arms race, which is an ever greater burden for peoples and increases the danger of new destructive wars, and to proceed to concrete and efficient disarmament measures. They stressed that the security of all states cannot be insured through increasing the arms race but by reducing armaments, military budgets and troops.

By joint agreement, the two sides assessed that the resolution of complex problems facing mankind requires the democratization of international relations and the fully equal participation in the international life by all states, particularly by small and medium-sized countries and developing and nonalined countries which represent the great majority of the peoples of the world and are directly interested in promoting a policy of independence, cooperation and peace. In this respect, they emphasized the increasingly important role incumbent upon the nonalined movement in asserting a policy of independence and respect for the right of peoples to free development, overcoming the policy of military blocs and constructively resolving international problems. They stressed the need to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the nonalined movement on the basis of its key principles and guidelines.

The two presidents reiterated the determination of Romania and Yugoslavia to closely cooperate at the international level and to contribute, through firm and steady actions, to creating a climate of detente, security and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world and insuring the triumph of the cause of socialism, peace and social progress. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding and esteem.

3 November Delegation Meetings

AU031635 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

[Miodrag Vukmanovic report from Bucharest]

[Text] In their talks this morning Presidents Tito and Ceausescu exchanged views on a large number of currently important problems in international relations as well as on the ways leading to a strengthening of the process of detente. The two presidents also discussed activities within the world workers movement. President Ceausescu gave an informal luncheon in honor of President Tito which was also attended by their closest associates.

This morning in his residence President Tito received representatives of the city of Bucharest, who informed him that he has been named the first honorary citizen of Bucharest and presented him with the decision of the city's People's Council concerning this and the golden emblem bearing Bucharest's coat of arms.

The talks between the individual Yugoslav and Romanian sections also were held today. Branko Mikulic held talks with Constantin Dascalescu, member of the RCP Executive Political Committee, on cooperation between the LCY and the RCP. It was concluded that this cooperation is good and that it should be continued and enriched both in substance and in form. A new 2-year cooperation program should be adopted toward the end of this year. The two sides informed each other concerning current party activities. The Romanian representative spoke on preparations for the 12th RCP Congress which will likely concern itself primarily with the problems of the country's material development and the perfecting of the party organization. Branko Mikulic outlined the LCY's preoccupations with the medium-term plan and the problems of stabilization. Mikulic also informed his interlocutors on President Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility in which the hosts were especially interested. Mikulic emphasized that the coming changes of the Yugoslav Constitution would be carried out to insure the democratic development of our society.

The ministers for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec and Stefan Andrei, first discussed the joint document which will result from the current Yugoslav-Romanian talks. Since these are no major problems regarding the contents of this communique, Vrhovec and Andrei held exhaustive and concrete talks on certain European questions. Two questions were dominant: preparations for the CSCE meeting in Madrid and, second, disarmament in Europe and the initiatives in this direction. Both sides expressed their concern over the fact that recently a logic has become dominant in Europe according to which stabilization can only be achieved through the equilibrium of constantly increasing military potentials. The ministers emphasized the importance of the forthcoming meeting in Madrid and the readiness of their countries to assist in preparations for it. Information on the past initiatives in this direction was exchanged. The two sides showed a high degree of agreement in relation to European problems.

Talks on economic relations between Yugoslavia and Romania also were held today. Metod Rotar met with his Romanian colleagues, Burtica and Trofin. The questions of joint work in the search for new energy sources and the questions of industrial production cooperation and specialization were at the center of attention in their talks. Possibilities for cooperation in the production of agricultural machines and in the food industry were discussed. It was agreed that by the end of the first quarter of next year an extraordinary session of the mixed economic committee would be held at which the past cooperation would be realistically reviewed and which would be attended by the ministers for all economic departments of both countries.

The ministers for foreign affairs and foreign trade will continue their talks this afternoon. This morning Petar Stambolic laid a wreath, on behalf of President Tito, at the heroes monument in Bucharest.

Honorary Presentation to Tito

LD031514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest--President Tito was formally presented this morning with the plaque of honorary citizen of the Romanian capital, Bucharest.

Upon presenting him with this sign of high recognition on behalf of the Bucharest People's Council, Gheorghe Pana, the mayor, stressed that it represented an expression of the deep respect felt for President Tito by the people of the capital and the whole of Romania.

This is also borne out by the fact that Tito, as it is being stressed here, is the first foreign statesman to be awarded honorary citizenship of the friendly country's capital.

The people of Bucharest see in you a prominent personality of the present-day world, Mayor Pana said at the ceremony in the Villa Primavara, particularly emphasizing that all the Romanian people hold President Tito in high esteem as the outstanding leader of the peoples of Yugoslavia in the struggle against the occupiers and as a tireless champion of the cause of peace and socialism in the world. They also value his great contribution to the development of Yugoslav-Romanian friendship and his role in the settling of problems in the present-day world.

Stressing that the decision to award the plaque of honorary citizen of Bucharest to President Tito had been adopted unanimously and enthusiastically at yesterday's session of the People's Council of Bucharest, Gheorghe Pana also spoke about the significance of Yugoslav-Romanian friendship, emphasizing that it represents a significant contribution to the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

Pana also spoke at the ceremony about the personal contribution of Presidents Tito and Ceausescu to the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation and friendship. In this connection, he expressed the conviction that this meeting between Presidents Tito and Ceausescu would again open fresh prospects and increase the cooperation between the two countries to an even higher level.

After receiving the plaque, in which the coat of arms of Bucharest is engraved, and the decision of the People's Council of Bucharest, President Tito expressed his gratitude in the following words:

"I thank you most warmly for the high recognition extended to me by electing me honorary citizen of Bucharest. To me this represents yet another expression of our good-neighborliness and the firm friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

"I visited this beautiful city immediately after the war and then stayed in it several times while paying visits to friendly Romania. In this way, I was able to follow its development and I am sincerely glas to see it has become more and more beautiful.

"When you were struck a few years ago by a catastrophic earthquake, I was--it goes without saying--moved above all by the loss of life. At the same time, I followed with deep regret the reports about destruction and material damage.

"When I arrived here yesterday, I could see for myself that the traces of this destruction had, on the whole, been eliminated. Bucharest presents a picture of a modern town with modern architecture. This tells one much about the Romanian people's creative powers, about its industry, dedication and persistence.

"I know the rich past of your capital. As far back as the prewar period, I followed the revolutionary actions led by the communists of Romania, such as the great railwaymen's strike and others. Today, Bucharest also plays an important role in the development of closer links between the peoples of our two socialist countries as a center with a rich cultural tradition and reputation. These goals also inspired our recent reciprocal manifestations--the Days of Romanian Culture in Yugoslavia and the Days of the Culture of the Nations and Nationalities of Yugoslavia in Romania.

"The international situation regrettably remains very complex, containing threats to peace. This makes it all the more necessary to hold meetings and talks between statesmen as often as possible, both at the highest level and at all other levels. Yugoslavia and Romania are setting a good example in this respect. Our present visit is only a part of the continuing exchange of views whose aim is the constant promotion of our cooperation, because both we and you proceed from the view that it can always be enriched with fresh contents.

"I use this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude to the people of Bucharest--who have again accorded us a majestic welcome-- and to wish you much success in your further creative work."

After the ceremony, President Tito had a brief conversation with the delegation of the People's Council of Bucharest.

Speeches Exchanged

AU041355 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0700 GMT on 4 November 1979 begins a live relay from the Bucharest Palace of the State Council on the signing of the official Romanian-Yugoslav documents on SFRY President Josip Broz Tito's visit to Romania. According to the announcer Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito, as well as "other Romanian and Yugoslav officials," are present at the ceremony. An unidentified official announced that Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito are signing the joint Romanian-Yugoslav declaration. The two presidents are reported to "shake hands warmly, embrace each other and congratulate each other for their fruitful dialog."

At 0704 President Nicolae Ceausescu begins a short speech on the significance of President Tito's visit, with consecutive translation into Serbo-Croatian. At 0710 President Tito begins his reply in Serbo-Croatian with consecutive translation into Romanian, which ends at 0715 GMT. The live relay ends immediately afterwards.

Ceausescu's Address

AU041420 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0704 GMT 4 Nov 79 AU

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the signing of the Romanian-Yugoslav joint declaration on SFRY President Josip Broz Tito's visit to Romania 4 November in Bucharest; in Romanian, with consecutive translation into Serbo-Croatian--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Tito, dear comrades and friends:

I would like to express my personal satisfaction and that of our party-state leadership at the outstanding results of your visit to Romania and the talks we held. The signing of the joint declaration, which includes the results of the talks, is an important event which opens up new prospects for developing cooperation between our parties and countries.

I am convinced that the understandings reached on expanding production, sharing and attaining new organizational frameworks capable of insuring the continuity of this cooperation will have great importance for our economic, scientific-technical and other relations.

We have discussed many international issues. I would like to point out with great satisfaction our identity of opinions and very close positions on all issues as well as our common determination to intensify efforts for a policy of independence, detente and peace. We agreed that everything should be done to halt the arms race, insure disarmament in Europe and throughout the world, establish a new world economic order and to resolve contentious problems through negotiations, in order to create a better and more just world.

That is why one can say that our talks, and the declaration signed, mark an important point in Romanian-Yugoslav relations and that this new meeting serves both the interests of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples and the cause of socialism, cooperation and peace in the world.

Please take with you the Romanian people's friendly feelings for the Yugoslav peoples and our wishes for success in their entire activity of socialist construction and for well-being and happiness. [applause]

Tito's Reply

AU041421 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0710 GMT 4 Nov 79 AU

[Speech by SFRY President Josip Broz Tito at the signing of the joint Romanian-Yugoslav declaration on President Tito's visit to Romania on 4 November in Bucharest; in Serbo-Croatian, with consecutive translation into Romanian; translated from Romanian--live]

[Text] Comrade Ceausescu, esteemed comrades:

This moment gives me the pleasant opportunity of expressing my thoughts on my present visit. I would like to thank you on my own behalf and on behalf of my delegation for what we have achieved during these last 2 days and for the results of the visit, in the interest of developing our relations.

We have reached agreement on expanding our relations and there are broad opportunities for that. We have many common elements that bind us and that urge us to develop our cooperation. The development of our relations is in the interest of peace, independence, detente and strengthening peace [as heard]. We have also discussed international relations. I believe that we, as socialist countries, must act with all socialist forces to really implement the principles we militate for, namely the principles of independence and strengthening of all forces of peace.

I thank you Comrade President Ceausescu for the hospitality we enjoyed here. I also thank the Romanian people for their great hospitality and I want to assure you that we will convey your feelings for us to the Yugoslav peoples. I thank you again. [applause]

Joint Declaration

LD042030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1009 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

["Joint Yugoslav-Romanian Declaration"--TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Bucharest--The presidents of Yugoslavia and Romania signed a joint declaration in Bucharest today at the end of the 3-day Yugoslav-Romanian talks. The declaration says:

The president of the SFRY and of the LCY, Josip Broz Tito, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, have carried out, in the course of an official friendly visitby Comrade Josip Broz Tito to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 2 to 4 November 1979 and in a friendly atmosphere in the spirit of mutual respect, an exhaustive and fruitful exchange of views about the state and prospects of the continued development of good-neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania and between the LCY and the RCP, as well as about topical questions of the international situation and of the workers and communist movement in the world. They also informed each other about the main directions of the socialist development of the two countries and the activities of the LCY and the RCP.

I. Noting a high degree of identity of standpoints on all questions discussed, the two presidents confirmed the lasting significance and topicality of the principles and aims contained in the joint declaration signed on 10 September 1976 in Belgrade for the successful development of relations and comprehensive friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania.

President Josip Broz Tito and President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed great satisfaction at the development of fruitful relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and parties in the bilateral and international spheres in a spirit of solidarity and mutual respect. The SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania have built exemplary relations, which also contribute to stability, trust and equitable cooperation in this region and in the world. In this context, both sides emphasized the special significance of meetings and talks between President Tito and President Ceausescu, which always provide new stimuli for the successful development of relations between the two countries and parties in accordance with the basic interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Romania and of peace, progress and socialism.

The two presidents assessed that the experience of the development of Yugoslav-Romanian relations confirms the historic significance of strict respect for the principles which should be applied consistently in relations between all countries, as well as between socialist countries. These are the principles of sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity, equality, noninterference, mutual advantage and respect for the inalienable right of every people to decide freely and independently the paths of its own development. Similarly, this experience confirms strongly that a variation in the forms, solutions and methods of constructing a socialist society, arising out of the differences in each country's sociohistorical conditions, not only does not hinder the development of broad mutually advantageous cooperation, but also, under conditions of respect for the said principles of mutual relations, represents a source of enrichment of those relations, which is a significant factor of the progress and development of contemporary revolutionary thought and practice.

Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu on this occasion also emphasized the significance and usefulness of further strengthening and promoting contacts and cooperation at various levels between representatives of the parliaments, governments, provinces, counties, towns, work organizations and citizens of the two countries in all spheres of joint interest.

The two presidents emphasized the results achieved in economic relations, in particular underlining the good cooperation in the joint construction and exploitation of the Djerdap I hydroelectric power system and the successful course of the construction of the new Djerdap II hydroelectric power and navigation system.

The two presidents stressed that the level of economic development of the two countries makes possible the achievements of even better results in production cooperation and specialization, as well as in commodity trade.

Stressing the need for an even more dynamic growth in economic cooperation and commodity trade, they reached agreement on the further improvement of forms of cooperation. With this aim in view, the two presidents agreed that suitable working bodies should be formed.

Both countries' interest in and readiness for closer cooperation in the sphere of energy and raw materials were expressed. Bearing in mind the complexity of these problems, they agreed to work out a long-term program for joint research and investment and for the adoption and use of new forms of energy and raw materials.

Agreement was reached on intensifying long-term cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and on devoting particular attention to joint activity in the application of science and contemporary technology in agricultural production.

While taking account of the economic potential of Yugoslavia and Romania, as well as their mutual relations, it was agreed to strengthen activity in the sphere of cooperation in third markets. With this aim in view, the possibilities of forming a special mixed organization will be studied.

The two presidents assessed that the existence of national minorities--Serbian and Croatian in the Socialist Republic of Romania and Romanian in the SFRY--are the result of historical development and age-old neighborhood.

The successful resolution of the national question in the two countries, the securing of unified rights and comprehensive development for the nationalities, is a significant factor in the socialist construction of the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania in the strengthening of friendly relations between them. The two sides considered that such a resolution is also in the spirit of the international norms adopted by the United Nations on promoting and protecting the rights of national minorities.

Proceeding from the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, the two presidents considered that the resolution of the question of the nationality of citizens of the respective countries represents the internal affair of each. At the same time, they assessed that the nationalities of the two neighboring states should to a greater extent become bridges of rapprochement and the constant strengthening of friendship between the Yugoslav and Romanian peoples.

The two presidents noted with satisfaction major results achieved in cooperation in the spheres of culture, art, education, science, information and tourism, in connection with which it was recommended that the possibilities which have still not been sufficiently exploited in these areas should be realized more quickly and completely. In this connection, they pointed in particular to the "days of culture of the nations and nationalities of the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania and the "days of Romanian culture in the SFRY," which were held successfully this year under the patronage of Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu.

It was stressed that the constant expansion of cooperation in these areas and the deepening of the process of mutual acquaintance with the spiritual values and material achievements of the two countries plays an essential role in strengthening friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Romania.

On this occasion, too, Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu confirmed the readiness of the two countries to make further efforts to promote comprehensive cooperation. They are convinced that the development of Yugoslav-Romanian relations suits not only the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries, but represents a major contribution to the affirmation of democratic principles in international relations, to the relaxation of tension, and to the strengthening of equitable cooperation and security in Europe and in the world, and of the struggle for peace, social progress and socialism.

II. The president of the SFRY, Josip Broz Tito, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, carried out a broad exchange of views on topical international questions and trends in the contemporary world. They noted that the development of international relations confirms the correctness of the assessments contained in joint Yugoslav-Romanian documents.

The two presidents once again underlined the significance of the deep social changes and transformations which are taking place in the world and of changes in the balance of forces in the international sphere, stressing that at the basis of these changes lies the ever-increasing affirmation of aspirations for freedom and independence on the part of peoples and countries and their struggle for social progress and the creation of democratic international relations. The peoples are resolved to put an end to every foreign domination, to dispose of their own national wealth independently and to freely choose the paths of their social development and live in conditions of peace, security and equitable cooperation.

The two presidents at the same time noted that the failure to resolve crisis flash-points and the creation of new ones, the strengthening of the arms race, the maintenance of military bases and the presence of foreign troops on the territories of other countries, stagnation in negotiations on the problems of international economic relations and the continued worsening of the economic situation in the world and, in particular, of the position of the developing countries, threatens the process of the relaxation of international tension and causes instability in the world. A particular danger is represented by the stepping-up of the struggle for spheres of interest and zones of influence and domination, the resorting to force and foreign intervention, and especially attempts to resolve disputes between countries by military means. All this threatens new international conflicts with unforeseeable consequences for peace in the world and for the sovereignty and security of states and peoples.

The two presidents considered that in such conditions there is a need for a decisive struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and all forms of domination and hegemony, and for the elimination of the policy of force, interventions and interference in the affairs of other peoples from international relations. There is a need for an essential transformation of international relations, for their consistent democratization and the insuring of strict respect for the independence of all peoples, their sovereignty and equality.

This is the only way to prevent new conflicts and to insure lasting peace in the world. Not only the broadest circles of countries, but all progressive and democratic forces in the whole world should be involved in this. Their struggle and activity can secure the conditions for stable peace and progress for all peoples. Preservation of and respect for the national independence of all peoples is a decisive factor for the full affirmation of the policy of peace, international understanding and cooperation.

President Josip Broz Tito and President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the great significance which the two countries attach to strengthening the process of the relaxation of tension in Europe, to the building up of security and the development of cooperation in the continent and to the integral implementation of the conclusions of the Helsinki Final Document in all spheres. Pointing to some positive results which have been achieved between states which are signatories of the Final Act, the two sides stressed that this is nowhere near sufficient for the suitable realization of the aims which were set out by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The greatest concern is that the arms race is continuing on the European Continent and that increasingly destructive weapons are constantly being stockpiled.

The two presidents expressed their conviction that the growth of armaments in Europe inflicts harm on detente and the climate of cooperation, trust and security. They welcome all initiatives and measures aimed at realizing a reduction in nuclear and classical arms and in military forces on the European Continent. In this sense they positively assessed the proposals made by L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Berlin. The two presidents expressed the hope that measures will follow which will not lead to a strengthening of the rocket arms race but rather to a reduction in nuclear and conventional arms in Europe.

The two sides consider that it is essential to strengthen efforts aimed at the complete realization of the Helsinki Final Act, the application and expansion of measures to strengthen trust and the adoption of measures for military disengagement and disarmament in Europe.

The only way to strengthen security in Europe is to stop the further stockpiling of arms and to open up a process of effectively reducing military forces and armaments on the continent, in all parts of the continent, which would represent a significant step toward the strengthening of peace and security not only in Europe but also more widely in the world. The two sides also positively assessed all proposals and initiatives aimed in this direction.

Yugoslavia and Romania attach great significance to the Madrid meeting in 1980, at which concrete measures and recommendations should be adopted for the consolidation of the realization of tension, the strengthening of security, military disengagement and the opening-up of a process of disarmament, as well as for the development of cooperation in all spheres on the European Continent. They consider that this meeting must be prepared for in detail by means of bilateral and multilateral consultations between the countries taking part. Meaningful preparations and the holding of the Madrid ministerial level meeting should make a significant contribution to the successful realization of the aims of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

The two presidents stressed that security in the Mediterranean is inseparable from security in Europe and they pointed out that suitable measures should be adopted at the Madrid meeting to stimulate all-round cooperation and to lead to the strengthening of security in the Mediterranean.

The two presidents confirmed their countries' readiness to continue to be involved in the development and intensification of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the Balkan states. They consider that such cooperation, founded on the principles of equality, independence and sovereignty, noninterference and respect for territorial integrity, helps to transform the Balkans into a sphere of peace and good-neighborliness, as well as to building up security and developing cooperation in Europe. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the agreement reached to hold a meeting on multilateral cooperation in the sphere of communications and telecommunications and they stressed their resolve to advocate a successful outcome for this meeting and the promotion of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans and other spheres of joint interest, in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act.

President Josip Broz Tito and President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that the relaxation of tension represents an essential prerequisite for cooperation and security in Europe and the whole world and they also emphasized the need to make new efforts aimed at enlivening and stimulating detente. The process of the relaxation of tension must not be limited only to individual areas of the world. Detente is necessary to the whole of humanity and should have a universal character, encompass all areas of the world and insure equitable participation for all states in international life. The peaceful resolution of all problems of dispute between states exclusively by means of negotiations and agreement-making is an essential component and prerequisite for strengthening the process of detente.

The president of the SFRY, Josip Broz Tito, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, consider that the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order is one of the most acute problems of peace and security in the world. They noted that in the talks up until now, including the negotiations within the framework of UNCTAD at Manila, not only has no progress been registered, but that in contrast to this, economic inequality is deepening and the developing countries' economic and financial difficulties are growing and are sharpened by the economic crisis and the crisis in the sphere of raw materials and energy.

The two sides consider that the liquidation of underdevelopment and the overcoming of existing difficulties in the world economy and international economic relations is in the interests of all countries, including the developed countries, and they assess that a just solution to these problems is only possible with the equitable participation of all countries. Considering that the United Nations is the most suitable forum for negotiations and for seeking suitable solutions, Yugoslavia and Romania attach great significance to detailed preparations for the UN General Assembly special session in 1980, which should set out a program of measures which would lead to the liquidation of underdevelopment, to insuring more rapid progress for the developing countries and to setting up a new international economic order.

The two sides attach the greatest significance to the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation between the nonalined countries and all developing countries and they expressed their resolve to continue to work, together with the other countries of the Group of 77 and with all countries of the world, on solving international economic problems.

Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed particular concern at the growing arms race which acts as an increasingly dangerous threat to world peace and security and leads to the squandering of enormous resources, which represents an unbearable burden for all peoples of the world. They stressed the urgency of stopping the arms race and taking concrete measures for both nuclear and conventional disarmament and that this is of essential significance for security in the world and the promotion of international relations as a whole.

The two presidents confirmed the significance of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, whereby the world organization became involved in the political resolution on a democratic basis of the problem of disarmament and they stressed the need for joint efforts by all countries to stop the arms race and to move to adopt and apply efficient measures of disarmament. They underlined the need for the United Nations to play an essential role in negotiations on disarmament and in securing the participation of all countries in building up international security.

The two presidents assessed that the SALT II treaty, as well as other measures which would be undertaken by agreement or on the part of individual states and which respond to the interests of building up trust and military disengagement, can represent a real contribution to detente and international security. They underlined the urgent need to reduce expenditure on military aims, military forces and armaments and to stop the production and perfection of armaments, both nuclear and conventional and other measures.

In discussing the problem of crisis flashpoints in various parts of the world, the two presidents once again called for the exclusion of the use of force and threat of force from international relations and for the resolution of disputes between states exclusively by peaceful means, and for strict respect for the right of peoples to decide independently on their own fate, without interventions, pressures or interference from outside. They consider that resorting to military means for the resolution of questions of dispute between states represents a serious violation of the basic principles of the UN Charter and can in no way be justified.

The two sides welcome and support proposals for discussing and adopting, within the framework of the United Nations, measures which lead to an increase in the role and efficiency of the world organization in preventing the use of force and interference in internal affairs, as well as in solving disputes between states by peaceful means and promoting good-neighborly relations between countries.

Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed their concern at the situation in the Middle East and they judged that it demands a strengthening of efforts aimed at finding a total solution to this crisis by political means. They consider that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved by Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, by realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the right to their own state, as well as by insuring the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all states in this region. This demands the recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and also demands its equitable participation in resolving this crisis.

The two sides once again came out in favor of an urgent resolution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of respecting the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with UN resolutions and by means of negotiations between the two Cypriot communities.

Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated their support for the initiatives and constructive proposals of the DPRK for the peaceful, independent and democratic unification of Korea without foreign interference. This is in the interests of the Korean people and of peace and stability in Asia and the whole world.

Yugoslavia and Romania confirm their solidarity and active and resolute support for the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe for national independence and they resolutely call for the definitive liquidation of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa and they censure the aggressive attacks by the racist regimes against the independent states of Africa. They consider that the United Nations should act energetically in favor of the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa to put a definitive end to any kind of encroachment on their freedom and legitimate rights, independence and equality.

President Josip Broz Tito acquainted President Nicolae Ceausescu with the results and significance of the sixth conference of nonalined countries in Havana. President Nicolae Ceausescu highly assessed the contribution by the SFRY and personally by President Josip Broz Tito to the success of the summit conference in Havana and to the continued affirmation and growth of the policy and movement of nonalinement in international relations. The two presidents assessed that this latest summit meeting of the nonalined countries, which once again confirmed the role of the nonalined movement as an independent factor of peace, and its original principles and political orientation, represents an event of great significance in the life of the contemporary world in the general struggle for freedom and national independence, for the relaxation of tension and for cooperation and progress. Yugoslavia and Romania attach great significance to the contribution which the nonalined countries make to the positive development of international relations, to the affirmation of democratic principles in interstate relations, to the struggle for the liquidation of imperialist and colonialist policy and against all forms of foreign interference and pressures, every policy of inequality, domination and hegemony, for the right of peoples to dispose of their own national wealth and to insuring fruitful cooperation between all countries, regardless of their social system.

The leaders of the two countries assess that the United Nations is the best forum for the detailed discussion and lasting resolution, with the participation of all countries, of all the problems confronting mankind, and they call for the continued strengthening of the world organization's role, for the democratization of the United Nations and its organs, for the promotion of its activities and the adaptation of the organization and of its charter to the realities and demands of contemporary international life. They attach the greatest significance to active participation in international life, in conditions of full equality, by small and medium-sized countries, and nonalined and developing countries, which represent the great majority of mankind and which are vitally interested in establishing a policy of equality and independence for all peoples, a policy of peace and international cooperation.

III. LCY President Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, pointed with satisfaction to the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP, as well as between sociopolitical organizations of the two countries and they stressed the great significance of this cooperation for the general development of Yugoslav-Romanian relations. Proceeding from the positive experiences hitherto, they pointed to the significance and need to continue and enrich the meaningful and open exchange of views--in the spirit of mutual respect and trust--between the LCY and the RCP on the paths and practice of socialist development, on relations and cooperation in the communist and workers movements, on cooperation between democratic, progressive and peace-loving forces and on all significant questions of the struggle for socialism, peace and progress in the world.

LCY President Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, welcomed with satisfaction the successes achieved in various countries by communist and workers parties and revolutionary and democratic movements in strengthening their positions and influence in national and international life. This is the result of their orientation toward an independent policy and of their creative approach to the problems of the struggle for social progress and socialism and of their finding solutions which respond to the specific conditions of each country and their broad cooperation with all workers, progressive and democratic forces with a view to securing the democratic development of society by means of socioeconomic progress. They underlined that the wealth and variety of experiences, gains and paths in the struggle for socialism and for its construction represents a reality and a basic sign of the strengthening and growth of socialism in the world. This demands new forms and content of relations and cooperation in the workers and communist movement and among all democratic and progressive forces in the world.

Comrades Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need to develop cooperation and solidarity between all progressive parties and movements. They once again confirmed the resolve of the LCY and RCP to call for the affirmation of and consistent respect for the principles of independence, equality and non-interference in relations in the communist, workers and other progressive and democratic movements in the world. This includes respecting differences in standpoints and interests and the right of every party to build up its own internal and foreign policy independently, proceeding from its responsibility to its own working class and people, to choose the paths of the struggle for a revolutionary transformation of society in accordance with the conditions of its own country. Both sides stressed that the strict respecting of these principles is an essential prerequisite for the development of socialism in the world and the only correct basis for relations of cooperation and solidarity between communist and workers parties, socialist and social democrat parties, liberation movements and all other progressive and democratic parties and movements in the world. The democratic principles and gains of relations in the workers movements in the world need to be further enriched and developed and there is a need to carry out intensive political activity for the full affirmation of these principles in all areas of relations and cooperation between individual parties and movements.

Proceeding from the fact that deep social and political transformations in the contemporary world have brought with them new ide[illegible] and standpoints and various assessments and conclusions, the leaders of the LC[illegible]d the RCP consider that this should not hinder good relations between individual parties and they are in favor of the constant development of principled and constructive dialog, of an exchange of views and experiences on the basis of equality and mutual respect, without interference and imposition of one's own views and standpoints. This is in the interest of enriching revolutionary theory and practice and of promoting equitable cooperation between communist and workers parties and all progressive and democratic parties and movements in the struggle for peace, democracy, social progress and socialism and the creation of a more just and better world.

The president of the SFRY and of the LCY, Josip Broz Tito, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressed their full satisfaction with the results of this visit and the talks which were held on this occasion, and they expressed their conviction that this meeting will make a new significant contribution to and stimulate the expansion and consolidation of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation and solidarity between the two neighboring socialist countries, as well as between the LCY and the RCP, which responds to the interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Romania, to the interests of the development of socialism and progress and of the strengthening of peace and equitable cooperation in Europe and the world.

Aide Memoire With Yugoslavia

AU041501 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 4 Nov 79 AU

[Text] An aide memoire was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation today on developing technical-economic cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia. The document was signed by Comrades Virgil Trofin and Metod Rotar.

Tito's Departure

AU041432 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0757 GMT on 4 November 1979 begins a live relay from Bucharest-Otopeni International Airport on the departure from Romania of SFRY President Joseip Broz Tito. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu, "other members of the Political Executive Committee and the Central Committee of the RCP, members of the State Council and government as well as thousands of Bucharest inhabitants" are present at the airport to see off the high-ranking Yugoslav guest, who is accompanied by his entourage. An honor guard presents arms. The two national anthems are played. According to the announcer, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito review the honor guard marching past after which the Yugoslav guest takes his leave from the Romanian officials and members of the diplomatic corps gathered at the airport. In the meantime, the announcer mentions about the fruitful results of the visit and the significance of the documents signed earlier in the day. A group of Pioneers present flowers to the two party-state leaders. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito are reportedly "shaking hands warmly and embracing each other," after which the Yugoslav president boards his plane.

The departure ceremony and live relay end at 0810 GMT. No speeches were exchanged.

Tito's Telegram of Thanks

LD041050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0403 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest--Leaving the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Josip Broz Tito, the president of the SFRY and LCY, sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

"Now, as we leave the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I wish to warmly thank you, dear Comrade Ceausescu, once again for the wonderful hospitality which my colleagues and I were accorded during our visit.

"During our stay in Bucharest I had opportunities to note with great satisfaction the major achievements that the friendly Romanian people have realized in socialist construction. I was particularly impressed with the results achieved in the renewal and construction of your beautiful capital, which was damaged during the recent catastrophic earthquake--results that were achieved by means of the exceptional efforts of the working people and citizens of Bucharest.

"The talks we held on this occasion and which, as in all our meetings up until now, took place in an atmosphere of full mutual trust and understanding, will, I am convinced, deepen even more the traditional friendship of our two neighboring countries and stimulate the fruitful cooperation which Yugoslavia and Romania, as well as the LCY and Romanian Communist Party, are developing comprehensively.

We attach great significance to the further comprehensive development of our good-neighborly relations, convinced that our two socialist countries will thereby make a broad contribution to cooperation, understanding, peace and general progress in the world."

Communique on Visit

LD042210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1011 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

["Yugoslav-Romanian Communique"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Bucharest--In connection with the conclusion of the official and friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Josip Broz Tito, the president of the SFRY and of the LCY, a joint communique was released in Bucharest today. The text of the communique says:

At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and of the LCY, paid an official and friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 2 to 4 November 1979.

During the visit President Tito was accorded a cordial and warm hospitality, which is an expression of the deep friendship and respect between the neighboring peoples of Yugoslavia and Romania.

The two presidents informed one another about the main directions of the two countries' internal development, about the activity of the LCY and the RCP; they held exhaustive talks on the relations and cooperation between the two countries and the two parties and they carried out a fruitful exchange of views on the international situation and on the topical issues of the communist and workers movement in the world.

The following took part in the talks between President Tito and President Ceausescu, which took place in a friendly and very cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of full mutual understanding:

On the Yugoslav side: Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed governmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation; Berislav Badurina, chief of the cabinet of the president of the republic; Lt Col Gen Janko Susnjar; Trifun Nikolic, SFRY ambassador in the Socialist Republic of Romania; and other personalities.

On the Romanian side: Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Virgil Trofin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Romanian side of the mixed governmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Birlea, member of the RCP Central Committee and chief of cabinet of the RCP, Secretary General of the Romanian CP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and adviser to the RCP Secretary-General and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Col Gen Vasile Ionel, deputy minister for national defense; Vasile Sandru, department head at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Nicolae Mihai, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the SFRY.

The associates of the two presidents held separate talks on the cooperation between the two countries in the international sphere and on relations and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP as well as on bilateral economic relations.

At the end of the talks, Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and of the LCY, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, signed a joint Yugoslav-Romanian declaration.

President Tito had been presented formally with the diploma of honorary citizen of Bucharest.

On behalf of President Tito, Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and of the fatherland, for socialism.

President Josip Broz Tito and President Nicolae Ceausescu made a highly appreciative assessment of their talks and they stressed with satisfaction their fruitful results which represent a fresh and significant contribution to the development and deepening of friendly relations and of comprehensive cooperation and solidarity between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania and between the LCY and the RCP, which is in the interest of the people of Yugoslavia and of Romania, in the interest of peace, socialism and cooperation in Europe and the whole world.

Josip Broz Tito, the president of the SFRY, invited Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with great pleasure.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN MEETING ON HUMAN RIGHTS

AU051042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 5 Nov 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, (AGERPRES) 5/11/1979--Romania considers that the UN should support the states' efforts for the establishment of a new international economic order, the guaranteeing of the fundamental human rights, the elimination of social inequalities and of any form of discrimination, the securing of equal and effective rights to work, instruction, education, culture, to all the blessings of civilization.

This idea was underlined by the Romanian representative in his address during the debates in the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly when he referred to the item on the international pacts on the human rights, to which Romania too, adhered.

Within this framework, Ambassador Constantin Flitan referred to the problems of international cooperation as regards the human rights. He stressed the fact that such collaboration could not avoid the phenomena directly affecting the human condition. Colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, the policy of strength and dictate and the foreign domination, the arms race, underdevelopment and its consequences, the economic crises, illiteracy, unemployment, the migration of manpower have a deep negative influence on human rights.

In a world deeply marked by such negative phenomena, where one of man's sacred rights is endangered--the right to existance and dignified life--the speaker underlined, it would be anachronous to conceive the human rights abstractly or to reduce them to their side aspects. The cooperation among states as regards the fundamental human rights and liberties--he stressed--would be fruitful only if channelled toward really vital aspects.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES KORUTURK ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU291225 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/10/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a telegram of congratulations to President Fahri S. Koruturk on the National Day of the Republic of Turkey.

The telegram reads, among other things: I express my conviction that the relations of good-neighbourliness and friendship of productive collaboration between our countries will further expand in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of peace, cooperation and security in the Balkans, in Europe and in the entire world.

RCP GREETS LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY ON 55TH ANNIVERSARY

LD282225 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party has sent to the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party a message on the 55th foundation anniversary of the Lebanese Communist Party.

We are convinced, the message reads, that in the spirit of the meetings and talks between the leaders of our parties, the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Lebanese Communist Party will develop continually in the interest of amplifying and diversifying the relations between the twocountries and peoples on multiple planes, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

MIHAI GERE MEETS WITH PERUVIAN PARTY LEADERS

AU051938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 5 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Lima, AGERPRES, 5/11/1979--Messages of friendship were exchanged between the general secretaries of the Romanian Communist Party and the Peruvian Communist Party during the call on Jorge del Prado by the RCP representative to the seventh congress of the PCP, Mihai Gere.

Reference was made during the interview to the upward course of the relations between the two parties.

Mihai Gere also met the leader of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, Leonidas Rodriguez Figuerra, the secretary-general of the Socialist Revolutionary Movement Party, Mario Viltaran, the National Executive of the Revolutionary Vanguard Party, Ricardo Letts Colmenores, as well as other representatives of the progressive left-wing and democratic parties of Peru allied to the Peruvian Communist Party. Broad exchange of information and experience was effected on the current preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and the respective parties.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO PEASANTRY ON HARVEST DAY

AU231835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 28 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/10/1979--On October 28, Romania celebrates the Harvest Day, a traditional event that draws the balance sheet of and praises the activity carried on by farmers in the country's fields.

The message President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed on the occasion to the peasantry and to farm workers points out that despite less favourable climatic conditions, this year's crops are substantive:

According to estimations, cereal output reached 19,500,000-20,000,000 tons, being thus superior to last year's one. Good results were also scored with maize--the largest crop in the history of the country's agriculture--with technical plants, vegetables, fruit and grapes in particular. Likewise, important increases were recorded in zootechny with meat and other produce.

The farm output yielded this year--the message further underlines--provides possibilities for adequately supplying the population with farm-food produce, for meeting the demands of the national economy for agricultural raw materials, as well as for ensuring export availabilities.

After congratulating the peasantry and all the farm workers of the country, Nicolae Ceausescu says in his message that the results scored this year are a proof of the correctness of the agrarian policy of the R.C.P., of the concerns for a modern, intensive agriculture, able to yield yearly increased crops. Likewise, these results are an illustration of the great resources and possibilities of Romania's agriculture--basic branch of the national economy.

The message further points out that this year's results in the Romanian agriculture could have been even better if short comings had not been manifest in the activity of the joint agroindustrial councils, of the state and cooperative farms of the farm bodies and people's councils, of the party bodies and organizations, of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Given the particular importance attached to agriculture within the general programme for Romania's economic and social development--the message highlights--account is taken of the steady improvement of the work done in this sector, in view of turning out larger productions in all the sectors of the respective branch next (?year). To this end, envisaged are measures for the carrying on of farm operations in optimal time and in keeping with agrotechnical norms through the maximal use of mechanical means and manpower. Special attention shall be further given to the development of zootechny, to the provision of all necessary conditions for the increase of livestocks and of the production of this important agricultural sector.

We have every condition and everything necessary--President Ceausescu stated--to successfully translate into life the grand programme the documents of the forthcoming congress stipulate in the domain of agriculture.

BRIEFS

LEGAL AGREEMENTS WITH BELGIUM--A convention and a protocol on cooperation between Romania and Belgium on legal assistance was signed in Bucharest. The documents were signed by Cornel Pacoste, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Jean Bouha, Belgian ambassador to Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Oct 79 p 5 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF USSR'S NOVIKOV

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD051758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, with whom he had a long and friendly conversation on items of interest to the further promotion and expansion of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. On this occasion it was noted with satisfaction that economic cooperation is developing successfully and that favorable opportunities exist for its further strengthening, particularly in the sphere of industrial cooperation.

Deputy Chairman Novikov conveyed to the president of the Federal Executive Council the greetings of Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the president of the Federal Executive Council returned the greetings.

Also taking part in the talks were Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Nikola Cicanovic, adviser of the president of the Federal Executive Council on foreign policy issues; and Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador to the SFRY.

5 November Departure

LD052120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 5 November, TANJUG--Vladimir Novikov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who was on a several-day visit to Yugoslavia, at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council, today left here.

During his visit, Novikov conducted talks with his host Federal Executive Council Vice President Gojko Ubiparip on the promotion of cooperation in machine building industry.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON UPCOMING VISIT OF PRC'S HUANG HUA

LD051902 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, is to arrive tomorrow on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. He will discuss with Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, topical international problems, the situation in the world and the development and promotion of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and China. The Chinese minister is expected to be received by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, and by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. Here is a comment by Milika Sundic:

It can be said without exaggeration that Yugoslav-Chinese relations are very good and stable and that as years go by they are becoming increasingly ramified. There is no doubt that this has been primarily and mostly contributed to by the two meetings between President Tito and Chairman Hua Guofeng in Beijing and Belgrade, respectively, on which occasions firm foundations for Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation in all areas were laid.

With the visit to Yugoslavia of Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, cooperation between our country and China will be even further enriched because it will come at a time which calls for maximum efforts by the world community to prevent the further aggravation of international tension and to extinguish the focal points of war, which threaten to expand and imperil the foundations on which alone lasting and stable peace in the world can rest.

China belongs to a region where the situation is at its most critical and with which that country is most concerned. The crisis in Southeast Asia will be one of the topics to which Ministers Vrhovec and Huang Hua will pay most attention.

Unfortunately, the end of the drama of the people of Kampuchea or its consequences cannot for the time being be visualized because the Hanoi government obviously does not want to halt aggression in that country. On the other hand, relations between China and Vietnam are such that they could turn into a military conflict at any time.

Yugoslavia, as a nonalined and socialist country, is very concerned about the unfavorable development of the situation in that part of the world and especially by the abuse of the right [pravo] of the stronger--in this instance by Vietnam--to impose its system of government on a peace-loving people--the people of Kampuchea--which represents a flagrant violation of the principles of the UN Charter and of the policy of nonalinement. Yugoslavia pronounced its judgment about Vietnamese intervention the moment it occurred, at the sixth conference of heads of state and government of nonalined countries in Havana, during the debate in the Un General Assembly, and on various other occasions. Yugoslavia will not desist from this attitude, which also contains a condemnation of all interventions, until it has been made possible for people subjected to violence and aggression to decide by themselves on their future.

In view of the fact that Huang Hua accompanied Hua Guofeng during the latter's grand tour of France, the FRG, Great Britain and Italy, it will of course be interesting to hear his assessments about the course and outcome of this opening by China--its biggest yet--toward West Europe and to the West in general.

Without going into the ciriticism heard about Hua Guofeng's visit to West European countries from various sides and ignoring everything that could have been used as an occasion to criticize Hua Guofeng's tour, Yugoslavia believes that the Chinese opening toward West Europe is a contribution to the consolidation of detente and therefore also to the cause of peace and international understanding. Without China's active participation in international affairs, and not only those of secondary importance but also the major ones, any detente is defective.

Josip Vrhovec will inform the Chinese minister about the results of the Havana summit, on Yugoslav views on current international problems and on everything that nonalined Yugoslavia is doing toward relaxing international tension. China has made a positive assessment of the results of the sixth Havana conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries, especially the role of President Tito and of Yugoslavia in the nonalined movement.

The Vrhovec-Huang Hua talks will also embrace all the questions concerning the development and promotion of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation, which is based on well-known principles.

The Chinese minister is expected to be received by President Tito and by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

BELGRADE DAILY COMMENTS ON TITO'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD021039 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0954 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 2 (TANJUG)--On the occasion of President Tito's current visit to Romania, the Belgrade daily BORBA expresses the conviction that this meeting between Presidents Tito and Ceausescu will be another major encouragement to the promotion of the two countries relations which are based on the well-known principles of good neighbourship.

The well-developed cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania in the sphere of political relations, says BORBA, is reflected in the high level of proximity of their views, notwithstanding the fact that the roads in internal development followed by these two countries which aspire to the same social ideas, differ.

Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation is marked with the resolve of both countries to practically implement in all spheres the mutual accord on the need to invest every effort in order to deepen mutual trust, the Belgrade daily notes.

BORBA stresses that meeting in Bucharest today will be the representatives of two countries which believe that the principles of independence, non-interference, respect for sovereignty, responsibility towards one's own people and working class and the principles of peaceful co-existance, are a major achievement of all the progressive forces in the world.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FRG'S GERHART BAUM

Baum Comments on Talks

LD021630 Hamburg DPA in German 1530 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum and Yugoslavia's interior minister, Franjo Herljevic, are planning a regular exchange of information between their ministries. Baum told German journalists that the Federal Government was interested in good relations with Yugoslavia and regarded the internal security sphere as part of these. He had spoken about the German interest in an intensive tracking down of German terrorists and had encountered agreement among his partners. He had, moreover, reaffirmed readiness to act against terrorists of Yugoslavian origin in the Federal Republic. The activities of German and other European terrorists had also been discussed.

According to Baum, another topic in his talks here had been drug crimes. Agreement was reached on concerted action to step up checks on the drug smuggling route from the Middle and Near East via Yugoslavia.

Baum also had a meeting with Premier Veselin Djuranovic in Belgrade.

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD022230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 2 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today received Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany Gerhart Rudolf Baum.

During the talks bilateral relations and all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic were assessed as developing successfully in many fields of common interest. The possibility for a further promotion of cooperation in the field of internal policies of both countries and its importance for the all-round development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic were assessed as positive.

End of Visit

LD032234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2028 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik--Gerhart Rudolf Baum, FRG interior minister, ended his official visit to our country this evening. Minister Baum, who visited our country at the invitation of the federal secretary for internal affairs, was seen off this evening at Dubrovnik airport by Zlatko Uzelac, republican secretary of internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and by Ivica Valjalo, president of Dubrovnik Municipality.

During his 1-day stay in Dubrovnik, the FRG interior minister toured cultural and historical sites in the city and attended a luncheon given in his honor today by the president of Dubrovnik Municipality.

DRAGOSAVAC COMMENTS ON VISIT TO SPAIN

LD272304 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The LCY delegation led by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Presidium, returned to Zagreb this evening after a visit of several days to Spain. Upon his arrival at Zagreb airport, Dragosavac made a statement to Zagreb Radio and Television on the course of the visit and the talks with top Spanish Communist Party [PCE] officials in Madrid and a number of other Spanish towns:

[Dragosavac--begin recording] We have traditional relations at the highest levels between our two parties, starting with meetings in our country between Comrades Tito, Carrillo and La Pasionaria, or [word indistinct] our cadres and delegations even while they in Spain were in the underground and, naturally, at the congress. [as heard] We are entirely satisfied--as are the comrades--with the visit. For her this traditional and good cooperation of ours. [incomplete sentence as heard] The open and meaningful talks were continued and were comprehensive on internal and bilateral issues, as well as on issues of the international workers' movement and the general situation in the world. It can be said that on nearly all essential issues we have virtually identical views and that in this respect the talks were, so to speak, also pleasant. I must say that we are considerably impressed by the achievements of the PCE as well as those of the left and the democratic forces in general. We had quite meaningful talks with Gonzales, the first secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. We also had talks in Seville with party cadres of Spain and also with their so-called junta; this is a kind of preautonomy situation in which communists, socialists and the ruling party are all participating. This cooperation is interesting.

Moreover, the communists and socialists hold about 70 municipalities, mostly towns--the (?largest) towns. The PCE has a far larger influence among the masses, in particular among the workers' masses and in the trade unions than is demonstrated by the number of votes. This is in fact more or less the assessment of both Comrades Carrillo and Gonzalez. Gonzales has said: We would like to have the kind of influence in the trade unions which the communist party has.

As he said, they would also surely like to have an influence at the general level as we have. [as heard] However, there is clearly something on which they both agree and that is on the further democratization of Spain and on peace. In this connection both the union and the ruling party influence and help cooperation at the state level. [sentence as heard]

They also demonstrated great interest in the issues of the forthcoming Conference on European Security and Cooperation and in this respect for cooperation within the framework of the Mediterranean and Europe. They showed considerable interest in the policy of nonalignment and in the results of the sixth summit, which they assess as positive. They also positively assess Yugoslavia's role.

Comrades Carrillo and Gonzalez spoke with great sympathy about Yugoslavia, the LCY and in particular about Comrade Tito and they asked us to convey their warmest greetings to Comrade Tito and, of course, to the LCY Presidium. [end recording]

TANJUG REVIEWS MINIC BOOK ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD040023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--The Center for Political Studies and Marxist Education of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee in Novi Sad has published a book by Milos Minic, "Yugoslavia's Foreign Policy 1973-79" in its series entitled "Political Theory and Practice." The author made a selection of his statements, speeches, interviews and articles over the last 7 years with the aim of enabling the selection to furnish a review of all developments in the country's attitudes on all the more important international problems and events and on questions of the development of bilateral relations with other countries during this period.

It goes without saying, Milos Minic states in the foreword to the book, that in order to have an insight into our country's foreign policy as a whole it is necessary, primarily, to be extensively acquainted with Comrade Tito's speeches, decisions of the congress, the LCY Central Committee and Central Committee Presidium, SFRY Presidency, SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council, and all the more important statements on questions of Yugoslavia's foreign policy, especially those by Comrade Kardelj and also other comrades who have occupied or are occupying executive offices.

Owing to the limited size of the book Minic left out a large number of his statements which would have furnished an even fuller insight into foreign political issues which concerned our country's foreign policy. "For instance," Minic notes, "toasts have hardly ever been merely an expression of conventional welcome. Most frequently they have been one of the ways of announcing, presenting and explaining our country's attitudes and views on various international problems or on questions in the sphere of bilateral relations and cooperation with individual countries. On several occasions speeches of this kind contained our first or direct reactions to events or the emergence of new problems at a given political juncture."

Minic says that he prepared the majority of his speeches, articles and statements together with the sectors, departments, embassies and missions and leading comrades in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and on a number of occasions also with our prominent scientific workers or high-ranking experts in scientific institutions or other organizations, adding that they always were the product of collective work.

The speeches, interviews, articles and other statements collected in the book furnish a view of our foreign policy as a whole, in all its aspects, in the nonalined movement, in the Group of 77 developing countries, in the UN, toward neighboring countries, toward the great powers, toward the member countries of the two military-political and economic blocs, toward the blocs and bloc policy, Minic notes, stressing that our country always has been and remains one of the most dedicated and active countries in efforts and striving to develop friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation with all countries which have the same desire, and also in its efforts to make a contribution to settling international problems.

The nonalined movement, Milos Minic says, has always been the center of our foreign political activity. One of the founders and builders of this policy and movement is President Tito, whose contribution to the development of the nonalined movement and policy is of inestimable significance.

We have always attached the greatest importance to our country's participation in all the activities of the Group of 77 developing countries. We made a great contribution to the formulation of this group's platform and its programs of action aimed at settling international economic problems and building a new international economic order based on every country's sovereignty over its natural resources, on equality, on interdependence between developing and developed countries and on economic cooperation between all countries, in place of the existing order based on domination, inequality and exploitation, Milos Minic further says in the foreword to his book.

After noting that our European policy also is in the center of our foreign policy's attention, Minic stressed: "Yugoslavia has certainly been and remains to be one of the most dedicated participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation."

Our bilateral relations with a very large number of countries have had a constant priority in our foreign policy. Owing to our efforts and other countries' readiness, Milos Minic says, socialist self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia has developed true friendly relations and cooperation with a large number of countries throughout the postwar period. In developing these relations with small and large countries alike we were successful whenever respect was shown on both sides for the principles of active peaceful coexistence. When others deviated from these principles in their policy toward our country there were difficulties and ordeals. However, our unwavering insistance on respect for these principles almost always yielded fruit and led to the normalization of relations with countries with which good relations had been upset.

Our country has always paid the greatest attention to its obligations and activities in the United Nations, striving persistently to strengthen the role of the United Nations in preserving world peace and security, in settling international problems and in building new, fairer international relations in all spheres and in all the parts of the world.

Minic concludes that such a broad, constant and active involvement of our country over decades, as well as during the very dynamic and stormy development of international relations in the period covered by the book, is the basis of the exceptionally great prestige enjoyed by our country in the world, a prestige which has constantly increased over the years. The greatest contribution to this prestige is the contribution made by Comrade Tito, who has not only inspired the strategy and tactics of our foreign policy and made the greatest contribution to it, but has also made the maximum personal contribution to the implementation and realization of the goals and principles of Yugoslavia's foreign policy.

TANJUG ON DORONJSKI'S ELECTION, TITO PRESIDIUM SPEECH

LD231635 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Karadjordjevo--A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Karadjordjevo today with Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY, in the chair.

On President Tito's proposal, and in line with the standing order on the organization and method of work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Stevan Doronjski was elected chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium for the next 1-year period.

In explaining this proposal, Comrade Tito said that what he had in mind in so doing was the fact that until recently, comrades from Bosnia-Hercegovina, Slovenia and Croatia were or are occupying the post of the chairman and secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and that comrades from Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro are at present occupying the most responsible posts in the federation.

President Tito then went on:

"Allow me now to say a few words about the work of the Presidium and the LCY Central Committee and their tasks.

"I have read the report on the work of the Presidium during the time since the 11th congress. I also followed the work of the Central Committee session held a few days ago.

"From the report it can be seen that the Presidium was very active over the past period. It can be seen that by cultivating collective work and responsibility, the Presidium, as the political executive organ of the Central Committee, is successfully performing its new role as it was envisaged in the statute and the standing order.

"Intensified work should continue in the search for solutions to numerous questions of the development of our socialist self-managing society and the further building and strengthening of the LCY.

"It is good that more and more attention is being paid to the preparation of the League of Communists and its organs, both in the ideopolitical and the organizational respects. This is the key to successful activity in all fields. However, by being preoccupied by current questions of internal development and foreign political activities, we have, to a certain extent, neglected relations in the League of Communists for a short period of time, which nonetheless caused problems to emerge in the wider field.

"The role of the League of Communists in the development of socialist self-managing relations, as formulated at the 10th and 11th congresses, must grow stronger. Only if communists are active everywhere can we expect the delegate system to begin to function more smoothly and quickly and secure the successful functioning of all the organs and institutions of our political system of socialist self-management, the system of direct socialist democracy.

"What I consider particularly significant is that in the past period the Central Committee has been very committeed to its statutory role and obligation. It has been meeting more frequently and has been adopting attitudes on all important issues. This does not mean that there should not be more of this. This has contributed to the affirmation of its role and responsibility and this is something that was neglected in the past.

"What is even more important is the fact that both the Presidium and the Central Committee are being oriented more toward the basic organizations, the grassroots of the League of Communists. I noted in the report that this year, too, members of the Central Committee will participate in the work of 1,500 basic organizations. This is a very positive aspect, because this direct linking up is as important for those organizations as for our leading comrades who are in this way becoming more fully acquainted with the problems. Such a practice should be continued even more intensively in the future.

"Our party has always nurtured this living, direct contact with party membership, even at the time of illegal conditions of work when this was not easy to implement, not to mention our practice during the national liberation war. This is no less necessary today, although we have a well-developed system for the flow of information. Written communications--I have always pointed this out--in an organization such as the League of Communists should be reduced to the absolute minimum. It is necessary to work as much as possible in concrete terms and speak in various places.

"I have also seen that in the preparations for the sessions of the Central Committee, a large number of comrades of both sexes have been involved in the working groups, and that there is an orientation toward the broadest possible consultations with the grassroots. This practice should be continued. This, among other things, represents an affirmation of the principle of democratic centralism which must not lose its significance in order that the League of Communists may continue to be a united and firm organization. This also contributes to greater understanding of various interests which should be coordinated, as well as to the consolidation of the unity of action of communists. And all of this together insures the cohesive role which the League of Communists plays in our socialist self-managing community.

"This kind of work should be continued, Also, forms and methods of work should be promoted, because great and complex tasks lie ahead of us.

"There are manifestations of slowness in the development of the political system of socialist self-management, and in the affirmation of the delegate system. There is obviously also resistance. We must overcome this resistance; we must surmount it.

"We are confronting serious problems in the implementation of the policies of development and economic stabilization. I have spoken about this several times in recent times. We must not come to a halt here. We must do everything possible to eliminate at least those causes which are not linked with external influences, which are an expression of our internal shortcomings.

"Finally, much also remains to be done in the foreign political field. The unity of the nonalined movement and its original principles were preserved in Havana. However, we must not deceive ourselves by thinking that there will be no more attempts at reorientating it, which also means weakening and breaking it up. After all, crude attempts to distort the truth about the course and results of the sixth summit have also recently been made in the information media of some countries. However, this will not divert us from our road, which was clearly mapped out as far back as the nonalined countries' summit conference in Belgrade. I will refrain from mentioning now numerous problems and the alarming international situation.

"We must, therefore, be both vigilant and mobile. We must not delay in particular when taking measures which concern the further consolidation of our country's stability and security.

"At the end I would like to say that the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as much as this is possible in a short time, has presented a good example of collective work and responsibility. A practice is beginning to grow roots in which there are no longer more responsible or less responsible people but in which the obligation and responsibility for the consistent implementation of that which has been agreed on are taken by all members of the leadership.

"The collective work and responsibility, both of which are attracting the attention of many others too, represent, in particular in our conditions, a guarantee for further successful development. There are some--I have in mind also those abroad--who believe that the introduction of the post of chairman with a 1-year mandate calls into question the continuity and the stability of the development. This is not right. It is not the individuals who insure the continuity and stability of the development but the policy determined by the League of Communists and its leaderships and the appropriate behavior by leading cadres. What could lead to destabilization is the creation of a climate of careerism and mutual struggle for power and personal positions. But, with our orientation we have created the conditions for these dangers, too, to be removed.

"I use this opportunity to express my thanks to the outgoing chairman, Comrade Branko Milulic. I can say that with his dedicated and consistent involvement in the role of chairman he made a significant contribution to the intensification of the work of the Presidium as the political executive organ of the LCY Central Committee in the spirit of the initiative which I took a year ago. I am convinced that this will continue to be so.

"It is very important that all questions are considered in a comradely and constructive atmosphere, that this should always be a genuine democratic dialog among equals and that the struggle of views is made possible until a firm joint attitude, which insures and demands unanimity of action, is reached.

"To the new chairman, Comrade Stevan Doronjski, and all of you, I wish much success in your work."

FINANCE SECRETARY KOSTIC REVIEWS FEDERAL FINANCIAL STATUS

LD311824 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1222 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Report on speech by Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance, at meeting of the SFRY Assembly on 31 October]

[Text] Belgrade--In view of the complex economic situation we are confronting and also of some exceptional circumstances caused by large-scale elemental disasters which happened at the same time, the Federal Executive Council [SIV] has tried to show the state of affairs in the area of financing the federation as realistically as possible, regardless of the fact that what is involved are commitments which obviously exceed the realistic possibilities of our society. This was said by Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance, at the beginning of his speech.

The foundations of the budget give an account of the overall budget requirements which are due in 1980 and which would require a growth of the volume of the budget by over 50 percent in relation to 1979. Aware of the fact that there is no realistic chance of these commitments being met fully in 1980, and by opting for the proposed volume of the foundations of the budget, the SIV in fact proposed that a significant portion of the commitments be put off, which has made it possible for the income and expenditure balance sheet to be balanced to some extent.

However, the SIV then pointed out, and the discussion on the foundations of the budget in the working bodies of the Assembly fully confirmed this, the serious contradiction between the overall efforts to consistently implement a stabilization policy and the proposed foundations of the budget which require a rise of 10 index points in its volume over and above the social product growth rate. Understandably, this is reflected, above all, in the great rise of income, and, within the context of income, of the basic income of the budget of the federation from turnover tax and from the contributions made by the republics and the provinces, in view of the fact that it had been agreed to prevent a further increase in the involvement of primary emission of money in order to cover the deficit of the federation budget.

There is no doubt that this high increase in income could be implemented only by adjusting the rate of turnover duty, which would directly affect retail prices and, in doing so, the rate of inflation as well. It is obvious, therefore, that we are faced with a serious effort in the stages ahead of us, until the draft budget has been approved, to adopt such solutions which will be as much as possible in line with the policy of stabilization and which will not seriously jeopardise the financing of the functions of the federation, because a possible threat to the financing of these functions to any great extent, taken in its broader sense, could have destabilizing effects.

Kostic then spoke of the reasons for this high rise in the commitments of the federation in 1980.

There has been a very high rate of inflation during the 3 to 4 years of this medium-term plan due to an insufficiently realistic approach in planning the rate of growth of the social product and of the current commitments of the budget; the growth of the resources for general and joint consumption in our society as a whole, which is faster than the growth of social product, which has brought about a further redistribution of the social product; difficulties in foreign trade exchange and the need more significantly to encourage export; the system of financing the federation on the basis of which the concrete size of the balance sheet for this medium-term plan was laid down which made the debit side of the budget inflexible and independent of possible objective possibilities to secure realistic sources of income to cover them.

There is no doubt that by far the most important source of difficulties for the federal balance sheet is the significant deviation of the attained rates of growth of the social product in relation to the planned ones.

Since during this medium-term plan the economy overall stepped up the funds earmarked for the financing of general and joint requirements, and since this entailed a further weakening of its accumulative and reproduction capability on this basis, I believe that we are in a very complex situation, which will not be resolved by responsibility being shifted from sociopolitical communities to the federation or vice versa, but only by a serious political assessment, not only of the sum total of general and joint consumption, but of all its segments, with a clear orientation that within a reasonable period of time this trend of the worsening position of the economy should be cut off and gradually improved, stressed Kostic.

The SIV believes that the commitments with regard to financing the Yugoslav People's Army and with regard to supplementary funds for the insufficnetly developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo must be reprogramed for the medium-term period ahead and that during the establishment of the basic instruments which determine the distribution of the social product during the next medium-term period, the whole policy of general and joint consumption should become subject to the principle of a gradual improvement of the accumulative and reproductive ability of the economy, which would entail a relative stagnation of nonproduction consumption.

In opting for this approach we bore in mind the fact, first and foremost, that it is not realistic to bring down the attained standard of the general and particularly the joint requirements, but it is realistic, and at the same time also an imperative of development, that we should slow down the growth of this consumption.

In addition to the balance sheet problems of the federation budget and the aforementioned major problems in connection with the present growth of general and joint consumption in our society as a whole, our concrete situation in the next medium-term period is made even more complex by the necessity and unanimous feeling that assets should be secured to eliminate the damage done by the earthquake in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; that is to say, to rehabilitate and rebuild the earthquake-afflicted area in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. Although it was assumed that the extent of the damage was very great, the assessment has produced results which in terms of their extent have become a balance sheet problem for overall development in the period ahead, and particularly in 1980. Although the SIV has not yet prepared the draft law on the resources to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake, and since therefore the extent of the contribution by the republics as a whole has not been definitely established--not even for 1980--it is clear that by any standards, substantial resources are involved which must be present when the economic policy in 1980 is laid down, that is to say, the resources must be present from a balance sheet point of view when we establish the commitments of the republics and provinces vis-a-vis the federal budget.

In considering the desired production level of the reconstruction and rebuilding of its area, the Socialist Republic of Montengro envisaged that it would require 19 billion dinars in 1980, which together with the funds from the federal budget, under the present legislation or under the legislation in the pipeline, represents a sum of over 20 billion dinars. The budget according to its foundations, and the funds for Montenegro in 1980 (adding these two things together provisionally), and the advance payment established as a contribution of the republics and temporary involvement of the issue of money in 1979 for the benefit of Montenegro, would increase by over 40 percent in relation to the budget in 1979. This is twice the planned rate of growth of social product, which obviously, as I have stressed, calls for supreme effort so that in the stages ahead we can opt for the right measure of reducing expenditure and increasing income.

I believe, stressed Kostic, that I am dutybound here and now to say a few words on the involvement of the primary issue of money to cover the deficit of the budget of the federation, without casting doubt on the basis orientation that primary issue of money as a whole should be channelled into its basic function, into the channels of reproduction. The SIV has asked the Assembly to temporarily put off the establishment of the program of suspending deficit financing, and instead the Assembly was given a report on this problem. The basic message stemming from this report, to put it in a nutshell, draws one to the conclusion that it is difficult to expect the abolition of the involvement of the primary issue of money to finance the federation within a brief period of time, but that it is possible to insure, with joint efforts, that this involvement is brought within the kind of framework which will not have any significant negative effects from the balance sheet point of view, within the context of reproduction trends, and as an element of the redistribution of national income.

However, in order to carry out this requirement we must, with particular attention, review all the problems stemming from the system of financing the federation, all balance sheet problems of the federation, the situation arisen in connection with the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, developments and analysis of general and joint expenditure during this medium-term period, implementation of the foreign currency system and of credit relations with foreign countries, and of foreign trade system as a whole too, etc., because what is involved is the totality of our socioeconomic relations, which can be considered only in a comprehensive way. Let me say in passing that a partial solution of individual requirements, no matter how urgent they are, inevitably leads to an accumulation of commitments which at a certain point in time in the future cannot be met with realistic sources of funds. Past practice very often confirmed this.

In summing up the basic tasks facing us during the period ahead the following could be concluded:

Significant efforts must be made as objectively as possible to balance the planned expenditure and the income of the 1980 budget. It is quite clear that it will not be possible to meet the federal budget commitments arising out of this medium-term plan, and that for this reason there must be reprograming for the next medium-term plan.

General and joint expenditure in our society as a whole--and especially the federal budget during the next medium-term period--must move relatively more slowly, the basic objective being to improve the accumulative and reproductive ability of the economy. In this sense the expected discussion about the analysis of the system of financing the federation, designed totally to re-examine the system, must contribute to the implementation of the established tasks; no single partial material commitment should be assumed by any organ, particularly one at the federal level, unless appropriate sources of income have been assured.

I know that this report of mine, said Kostic, with its reality is not imbued with optimism, and that it is far more a picture of the situation in which we are rather than a proposal how to get out of the situation. However, as we said at the beginning of the debate on the budget and the economic policy next year, the SIV believed that it was indispensible to acquaint the Assembly with all the details of the situation with which we are confronted. The basic characteristic of our society, among other things, is to realistically face the difficulties which it is confronting in its development. There is no doubt at all that, as on every occasion up to now, it will muster the strength to overcome them even at the price of certain self-denials. Overall development and the results which we have attained, particularly in the accelerated growth in the material basis of our society, are the guarantee that these temporary difficulties too, especially when we confront them in good time, will be successfully resolved.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS IN KOSOVO

Lagging Trade Noted

AU032020 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] The trade network in Kosovo is lagging considerably behind the overall development of the province and the increased needs of its population. Correspondent Milisav Milic briefly reports on this:

The province's trade network with its 3,500 shops and 14,000 employees provides about 20 percent of Kosovo's social product. Nearly one-half of the trade in this province is carried out by organizations from other parts of the country. The fragmentation of operations, the engagement of the large number of people and organizations in the commodity trade, the shortage of sales and storage facilities, the shortage of turnover funds and other problems prevent the trade network from performing its tasks well. For this reason, this branch of the economy is considerably lagging behind the overall development of the province. In addition to this, the trade network in the province is unable to completely satisfy the increased and changed needs of consumers.

The solution of this situation should be sought in an association between the trade and production organizations of associated labor. This would insure a quicker and more harmonious development of the material basis of the associated labor in this sphere and would make possible a division of labor and specialization as well as a broader association of the sphere of trade with the sphere of production on the basis of income principles and the Law on Associated Labor.

Economic Cooperation With Croatia

LD032206 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The possibilities of cooperation between the economies of Croatia and Kosovo are manifold and should be made use of, but success depends first of all on the commitment of the economists of the two sociopolitical communities. Zivorad Ivic speaks on this by phone from Pristina:

This is first of all a question of cooperation in the sphere of electrical energy production, for which this province has immense natural, but not material, possibilities. The immense reserves of Kosovo coal--10.5 billion tons--which at the present level of exploitation will suffice for the next 1,000 years--are crying out for a partner who would activate them and turn them into much needed electrical energy. This partner should be the Croatian economy which would, by the end of this century, erect in Kosovo thermal energy capacities of 2,000 megawatts, 2 and 1/2 times larger than all five thermal powerplants now in Kosovo. Should this agreement--which is at present only in the preliminary stage--be realized, it would constitute a great help for Kosovo which, despite efforts both by Serbia and the entire community, continues to lag considerably behind the development of other parts of the country.

Cooperation in the sphere of electrical energy production is the biggest, most profitable and most attractive business, but not the only possibility for economic cooperation. Thus, for instance, possibilities exist for naphtha industries to carry out research on possible oil reserves in Kosovo, and to build a butane depot and bottle-filling installation. Rade Koncar, Djuro Djakovic, Jugoturbina, Nikola Tesla and other well-known work organizations in Croatia could also build ancillary capacities and smaller installations.

Kosovo agriculture, too, could have a significant share of economic cooperation. This economic branch, although not yet sufficiently developed, could emerge on the Croatian market as a reliable supplier in particular of fruit and vegetables. In commerce, too, there are possibilities for cooperation. Croatian commercial organizations could erect in Pristina a large department store, because such stores in Kosovo could be counted on the fingers of one hand. In this way, the products of numerous work collectives in Croatia would really be made accessible to the consumers in Kosovo, and this would yield benefits for both sides.

The possibilities for cooperation between the economy of Croatia and Kosovo are manifold, and should be made use of.

SERBIAN LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD060234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--There is no more important task for the League of Communists than issues linked with stabilization, with the work on the medium-term development plan and with the adoption of the plan and the implementation of planned tasks and goals. Therefore, we have to lay stress on the topmost political significance of these issues and not merely their economic or social one. This was stressed by Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic at today's session of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee, which discussed the ideopolitical tasks in preparing and adopting the medium-term development plans until 1985.

The functioning of the self-managing system, Vlaskalic said, in the way which we have defined it in the Constitution and all other documents--this is the major principled change in the functioning of a society. This is a change without precedent and a whole series of preconditions for this have to be created.

The introductory report at today's session of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Presidium was submitted by Zarko Papic, executive secretary of the Presidium.

The most important thing is that the plans, by their socioeconomic character, are of a new quality, that they represent a step forward in the development of the system of self-managing planning and that they become a factor of the further strengthening and expansion of the self-managing practice, Papic stressed. This calls for the overcoming of the routine and pragmatic approach to planning, an approach which often unconsciously rests on non-self-managing concepts of planning and are of statist and technocratic origin. This also calls for the development of the creative action by the working people and citizens in the planning process, for the full activity of the delegate system and for the creative and self-managing behavior by all expert and executive organs.

The broad debate, in which Dobrivoje Vidic, Mahmut Bakali, Milos Minic, Svetislav Simic, Dusan Alimpio, Dusan Gligorijevic, Dragomir Milojevic, Stole Jankovic, Dusan Okrebio, Radoslav Stanojcic, Tankosava Simic, Milomir Petrovic and Djordje Radosavljevic took part, pointed to a whole series of significant steps which should be taken in the further development of self-managing planning process.

The debate stressed the responsibility in planning and implementing plan tasks in all spheres of society--in the economy and in social activities. Particular reference was made to the need to weaken the influence of sociopolitical communities in determining economic development. It was stressed that a speedier development of the production of raw materials, energy and food calls not merely for proclamations but also for concrete activity aimed at its implementation was called for.

LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS OF SLOVENIA HOLDS SESSION

LD060325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--In connection with the preparations for a joint session of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee, the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee Presidium at its session today chaired by France Popit, discussed topical questions of the socioeconomic development in 1980.

The introductory report was read by Martin Mlinar, member of the Presidium. He pointed out the recent great involvement of the Yugoslav communists in the struggle against negative trends in the area of foreign trade, prices, liquidity, extended reproduction, and so on and against delays in the development of self-management relations. Shortcomings occur mostly because of a lack of faith of some people in the policy of stabilization and even because of the opposition of individuals and groups against this policy. Purchase-sale relations are still in force in our economy. The social nature of income is not being implemented.

In the next year, Avbelj,stressed among other things, all social forces, especially the communists, must become involved in the struggle for more dynamic and intensified exports, to which the system of prices and everything else must be subordinated. Only in this way will it be possible to overcome the foreign exchange balance of payments difficulties which at the moment are the biggest obstacle for our economy.

Vinko Hafner, Viktor Avbelu, France Popit, Roman Albreht, Dr Anton Vratusa, Igor Ursic, Andrej Verbic, Stane Dolanc, Andrej Marinc, Milan Kucan, Sergej Kraigher, Franc Setinc and Marjan Orozen took part in the discussion.

It was noted that plan orientations stemming from the explanation of the draft resolution for 1980 given by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, are very objective and realistic. Basically speaking, the resolution is striving to attain greater economic stability, in which respect certain differences between the intentions of the federal and republican plans are not substantial. The assessment made in Slovenia is that the reduction of the rate of inflation next year to 16-17 percent is essential for the medium-term plan. Success in this matter will be forthcoming if the workers are better informed and if their interest is aroused concerning the implementation of stabilization measures. However, there arises the question, as Viktor Avbelj said, of whether subjective forces possess sufficient space for maneuver to be in a position to influence economic developments more decisively. What happens is that the share of administrative measures in economic operations is today greater than ever before, especially in the area of prices, of exports and of planned inflation. The only thing remaining for subjective forces is to carry out the already adopted restrictive measures in a disciplined way, although it is clear that in so doing the self-management factor is frequently neglected. The obsolete routine way of preparing economic resolutions must be changed at long last, that is to say that the measures should be transferred more into the self-management sphere. It is not enough to write down good principles; the answer must be given to the question as to who can actually carry out these principles.

In France Popit's view the ultimate range of our economic growth amounts to about 3 percent annually. If a greater growth is planned, the higher percentage will entail indebtedness abroad and issuing of money, that is to say a planned degree of inflation.

But our self-managers must be told this openly so that they can take this into consideration in their efforts. Our plan should to a greater extent proceed from social income and not from envisaged expenditure. Otherwise, the conditions having been already laid down, the communists and other subjective forces, despite the greatest efforts, cannot attain the desired results.

Roman Albreht noted that social factors, for instance social councils, are not sufficiently included in the planning process, nor are the laws of the market and cooperation with science during the planning taken sufficiently into consideration. This could avoid the fragmentary nature of investment projects. Furthermore, one is bound to ask why the solutions pertaining to our system are not consistently used in the solution of actual problems.

Albreht stressed that improved money operations were a dire necessity. Now even liquid assets of associated labor are used as bank capital which later on, with high rates of interest, is then lent to associated labor. In addition the banks procrastinate money "movement" over periods of 3 and even more weeks; they operate with it and use it as the most expensive credit capital. In commodity exchange we are confronted with a situation where cost of sales is going up and the sale time is extended. A section of commerce has a monopoly position on the market. A special problem is constituted by the fact that the subjects of associated labor which create foreign exchange income cannot decide about its use. Factories wait for a year or more to purchase the necessary machines and production material. Many deliberately commit serious offenses in order to insure product

Stane Dolanc stressed that the economic situation, about whose gravity there exist different assessments, must be viewed from the point of view of the real situation and existing relations, that is to say an effort must be made first and foremost to step up the reproduction capability of the economy. The responsibility for delays in this direction are often unjustifiably shifted onto the backs of self-management and on the League of Communists. In point of fact, adequate time has not been found yet, nor the sequence laid down for the implementation of pluralistic interests through self-management, agreement-seeking and social accords. It is time a list of questions which have to be resolved first was made up. No doubt one of them is the question of economies which must be stepped up. For instance, it is untenable that at a time when tourism brings in $1.2 billion annually, our citizens should spend abroad three quarters of the aforementioned sum. We import a great deal of waste raw materials, old paper, glass, iron and even unnecessary luxury articles. This, and many things besides, cannot be assessed as a conduct conducive to stabilization, said Dolanc.

Andrej Marinc spoke of the serious consequences for our economy caused by increased oil prices and of other crisis elements in the world.

Sergej Kraigher advocated concrete orientations for structural changes, especially in the area of economic relations with foreign countries, of production, of investments and employment. It is also necessary to work out a methodology of planning, which has been neglected for far too long, and create the conditions so that the system of self-management relations, as laid down by the Constitution and Law on Associated Labor, may become a decisive factor. Also, the protagonists of the responsibility for the implementation of income relations, for losses in economic organizations, and for standard of living and social status of workers have to be spelled out more consistently, stressed Kraigher.

A number of stands presented at this session will serve as a platform for the forthcoming joint session of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee.